THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 102. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE NEW REBELLION.

Terrible State of Affairs in the Southern States—Frightful Record of Murders and Outrages.

The Reign of Terror in Georgia.

A native Georgian thus describes the state of affairs in his State:—

The work of massacring and murdering loyal men goes bravely on this State, without molestation by either civil or military authorities. Whenever a man is murdered, in either day or night, about the only mention that is made of it is by the Associated Press in their despatches, and they have a stereotyped expression in giving publicity to these monstrous assassinations, thus:—"Mr. —— was killed at —— by —— men, and the murderers escaped without being recognized," which, if truthfully told, would read thus:—"The murderers escaped without being arrested."

Last Saturday, the 17th inst., the Republicans had a meeting at Monticello Court House, Jasper county, which was addressed by George Wallace (colored), late State Senator from the Twentieth Senatorial district; Thomas M. Allen (colored), late State Representative from Jasper county, and others. That night Wallace stopped with Allen in the county, at his residence, and during the night a number of the Ku-Klux Klan called them, and said that they were out hunting opossums, that their torchlight had gone out, and asked Allen to give them another. Allen's brother-in-law, a colored man, got up promptly to give them a light, attempting to pass it out at a window; but, at the moment when the window was opened, he was pierced by two balls, which killed him instantly.

The murderers, as the Associated Press says, "escaped without being recognized." Their object evidently was to kill Allen, his offense being his political prominence with his own people. They could have had no other cause, as he is a man of excellent moral character and a minister of the Gospel. But the man whom they killed was not even a politician in any sense of the word, but a quiet, inoffensive person who did not meddle with politics.

A few days previous an old colored man, Charles Turner, of Henry county, Georgia, was killed by unknown persons, and they too "escaped without being recognized." Turner was murdered without the least provocation in the world. The citizens of Henry county afterwards held a public meeting, in which they passed resolutions pretending to denounce the outrage, but the resolutions are not worth the paper they are written or printed on, so long as the cardinal principles of the Democratic party in the South are the dirk, gun, and pistol.

The Murders in Louisiana.

In accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, passed July 30, 1868, a Committee was appointed to investigate "the conduct of the late elections, and the condition of peace and order in the State." The committee have recently made their report, which reveals a state of affairs unparalleled in any civilized country, and disgraceful to the age in which we live.

The report occupies 65 pages 8vo, and contains a detailed account of the murders, maiming, whipping, and outrages of every description that have been lately inflicted on both white and colored men. These statements are in many instances supported by affidavit—in others they are confirmed by the officers in the Freedmen's Bureau—but in many instances the reign of terrorism is absolute, and the very persons injured, as well as the witnesses of the outrages, were convinced that were they to testify in that regard, their lives would surely be taken.

The report contains a list of 204 persons killed within the past few months, and of 51 wounded and 143 assailed.

In Jefferson parish several cases of outrage and murder have been reported, but not specially definite as to character or number. In Carroll parish numerous murders of whites and blacks are reported. In Madison parish Robert Garlis is killing black men, burning houses, and murdering Republicans. The bodies of murdered negroes have been found in various places in Bossier parish. Six additional outrages are reported at Natchitoches, but the properly authenticated details have not yet come to hand. In Caddo parish several colored men have been murdered and hung at Greenwood and other parts of the parish. In Morehouse the murder of negroes is of daily occurrence. The Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, M. C., a most honorable and independent gentleman, whose principles have always been considered too conservative by the radical party, had his premises attacked in his absence from home, and his press at Homer, Claiborne parish, where he published the Homer *Iliad*, utterly destroyed, and his type *distributed* in the roads.

The Unfledged Ku Klux of South Carolina,

A native of South Carolina writes to an eminent physician of New York as follows:—

"At the great Democratic meeting here, I saw boys hardly entered upon their teens with a pistol in one pocket and a bottle of whisky in the other, damning the radicals, and threatening to shoot niggers. The negroes very sensibly kept out of the way. I had never fully realized until that day what a drunken people we are, especially the young men. It is rare on such days to see one entirely sober after he has been in town long enough to get drunk. I was talking to a substantial Democrat to-day, who believes that Grant will be elected, and that the peaceable citizens will be disposed to submit. But, he says that 'all hell cannot control our young men and boys. They will commit outrages; the military will be sent here and will punish the innocent and drive them to side with the outlaws.' This is a picture of the state of affairs in one place in the up-country, which is, I dare say, a fair specimen of all. I have met with a number of prominent men here from the upper counties, and they agree that there is no assurance of safety for any man who is suspected of sympathy with the Republican party."

Private Letter from a Citizen of Arkansas.

The outcropping of the devilish spirit engendered throughout the South by the bloody and revolutionary doctrines proclaimed in the Democratic platform, is seen by you and felt by us in the cold-blooded assassination of Dr. J. M. Johnson, of Mississippi county, the attempted assassination of Senators Wheeler and Barker, and the atrocious murder of thousands of good men, white and black, whose only crime was a too fearless devotion to the principles of constitutional liberty. The Rebel press throughout the South, echoed by their Rebel allies at the North, deny the fact of so many hellish outrages being committed here, and charge that it is a mere system of radical lying to influence your Northern elections. The half has not been told. Hundreds—and I had almost said thousands—of poor, unoffending blacks have been tied to trees, whipped unmercifully, and murdered. The masses are threatened with robbery of the hard-earned fruits of their industry, and consequent starvation of themselves, their wives, and their little ones if they vote the radical ticket.

—Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Galesburg, Ill., one of the "Beecher family," fell through a railroad bridge lately and fractured one of his arms.

SEYMOUR.

He Suppresses Compliments to General McClellan.

Harper's Weekly contains a curious story. It asserts that in the Tammany Convention resolutions complimentary to General McClellan were prepared and sent to the President, Mr. Seymour, to be read, but that Mr. Seymour suppressed them. Here is the article, which will interest General McClellan's friends and admirers, but will scarcely please them:—

"General McClellan's letter to the Union Square meeting, following his few words at the reception, were not very agreeable to the Democratic leaders in this neighborhood. The General was one of the 'reserves' of which we have latterly heard, but his coming up was neither an aid nor a consolation. The candidate of 1864 declined to take part in the election of 1868, and while he said that he should vote for Seymour and Blair, he very peremptorily rejected a substantial part of the platform.

"The soldiers who liked McClellan, and many of whom regretted to see him in the hands of unscrupulous and designing politicians, have probably seen with pleasure the quiet manner in which he says to these managers, 'Hands off, gentlemen, if you please.' Those soldiers cannot cease to regret the want of will or of perception which made him four years ago the candidate of a party whose success would have ruined the country; and they must smile to see him now demanding that the public faith be honorably kept to the uttermost, and simultaneously saying that he shall vote for the candidates of repudiation. But he is an extremely vivacious Democrat who finds comfort in the letter of General McClellan.

"There is something, however, which may not be known to the Boys in Blue, nor to the country. It is, that if the General shows himself very cool towards his late political managers, they have shown very little warmth for him. They think, indeed, that they have 'made him,' forgetting that in 1864 they hoped to steal into power under cover of his popularity. The Democratic party found General McClellan a very conspicuous and popular man—whether justly or not is not now the question. It nominated him for the Presidency with a platform upon which he stood protesting—not a winning or dignified attitude for any man. Its nomination, of course, drew upon him the tremendous criticism of a hot political campaign, and he was left at the end with scarcely an electoral vote, and fallen immeasurably in public favor from the position he held when he left the command of the Army of the Potomac. He withdrew to Europe, and from public observation.

"But certainly if anybody ought to have been grateful to him it was Horatio Seymour, the President of the Convention that nominated him, and the Democratic managers. He had sacrificed for them what he can never again. What had they done for him? His name was still popular among the great mass of the Democratic voters. He was their last national representative man, and it was but natural and fair that at their next National Assembly they should at least mention his name with gratitude and regard. With that feeling resolutions of greeting and honor to General McClellan were prepared to be offered in the Convention. The party would send to its late leader a word of respect and remembrance across the ocean. But the Convention was managed by the late Rebels. The name of McClellan had some odor of loyalty to the Union. Its introduction might make trouble. It might arouse inconvenient enthusiasm upon the part of some of the members. And so the President of the Convention, Mr. Horatio Seymour, kept the resolutions in his pocket, and the observant reader of the proceedings will remark the careful and significant silence in regard to the late candidate.

"The claims of the party managers upon a man in General McClellan's position are, under the circumstances, ridiculous. The men who suppressed the resolutions of compliment in Tammany Hall were very willing to have General McClellan preside at their great meeting. But neither the General nor his best friends could see either the claim or the propriety, and he coolly declined. It is but another sign of the actual situation. The Democratic party, under its Southern leadership, which nominated Seymour just as it nominated Pierce and Buchanan, does not hold even its own partisans. It is distrusted by its supporters. 'I shall vote for Seymour and Blair, of course,' said a life-long Democrat the other day, 'because I've always been a Democrat. But if the result depended upon my vote, I should vote for Grant.' And if all who really hope that Grant will be elected should vote for him, the Southern leaders who are managing the Democratic party would see how the heart of the country really trusts the General whose life and character and principles all say 'Let us have peace.'"

HAMPTON.

His Advice to the Negroes.

A great Democratic barbacue was got up at Columbia, S. C., on the 10th instant, to receive Mr. J. Q. Adams, of Massachusetts. Mr. Adams did not arrive, however, and the crowd was entertained by Governor Perry, Wade Hampton, and others. General Hampton thus addressed the negroes:—

"I advise you to vote the Democratic ticket, for, as I have said everywhere, I believe that not only the welfare but the safety of the negroes depends upon the success of the Democracy. If the radicals are successful, their fate must be that of the Indians. If you do not wish to vote the Democratic ticket, if you do not think you understand the question, stay away from the polls. Trust the matter to the white man whom you know. We will see that you are secure in all your rights. You shall be equal to the white man before the law. For that we are willing; but we will never consent that you shall be superior to the white man. We will give you your rights; but we have some rights of our own, and we intend to maintain them. I will tell these colored people how much it is to their interest to go with the Democrats. We know that if the radicals succeed we will be ruined, and we will not be able to hire the negroes. If you want to vote the radical ticket you must go to the scalawags and carpet-baggers for employment. Tell them to pay your wages. You are free. When you join Democratic clubs we shan't ask you to swear to vote for anybody that a parcel of dirty scalawags may nominate. You are free to vote according to your liking. Now, I don't tell you that you must vote the Democratic ticket; but I warn you that if you vote the radical ticket you widen the breach between the white men and yourselves. I advise all my friends to keep their contracts to the letter; but next year tell all those negroes who vote the radical ticket to go home to their masters, the radicals, and get employment and support from them.

LEE.

Who Was His Northern Right Bower?

A correspondent addresses the editor of the New York *Tribune* as follows:—

Sir:—It was my misfortune to be in Mississippi during the first two years of the war, exposed to the tender mercies of Vigilance Committees and Knights of the Golden Circle, in the vain attempt to save a small fortune from confiscation and destruction. Among the Southern Rebels I found some good friends—some that were in authority and high in the confidence of the "powers that be." Finding all efforts to save my property abortive, I turned my attention to getting home, I was then—in May, 1863—in the city of Jackson. I was both counselled and warned to get home, and get my family out of the city of New York. I was told that there was going to be trouble there; that General Lee was about to move North to enable the friends of the South in the North to develop their strength; that there would be fighting in the city, and that Governor Seymour was going to withdraw the troops of the State of New York from the Army of the Union, and that the State was to be revolutionized in favor of a new cutting of the cards. Thus was friendly information from a gentleman high in authority, and who had good opportunity to know whereof he spoke. I got home in June, 1863, to find General Lee on the move North, and was fully convinced by my own observation, that if General Lee had performed his part of the programme, Governor Seymour would not have failed in his.

SUNSET COX.

He Refutes a Charge.

To the Editor of the New York World.—Sir:—The *Tribune* will do me the justice to correct the report of a speech attributed to me at the Chicago Convention in 1864, referred to in an editorial of October 23. In it I am reported as saying that I desired the death of President Lincoln along with Jeff. Davis, etc.

It was reported in the Chicago *Times* as my speech. I do not know who made it. It was not my style nor my matter. During that Convention I was advertised among scores of speakers, and found myself reported as making these remarks. They were made perhaps by some one else, not by me. I promptly made the correction at the time, and have done it since. But the correction has never been noticed by those who impute to me these remarks.

Another correction I desire made. Before I ever voted or engaged in politics, I wrote a volume of travels—a juvenile performance of seventeen years ago. In it, on the information of one in authority, I made grossly erroneous statements as to the ritual and *personnel* of the Catholic ecclesiastics at Rome. I desire, without and before any compulsion, to say that I corrected these unreliable statements—First, By my paper at Columbus, in 1851, when I fought the Democratic fight against intolerance; second, by a new edition of the volume, purchasing the stereotype plates to do it; and often since, refuting any implication of intolerance, by my votes. I never gave, in or out of Congress, a bigoted vote, standing always on the Constitution for perfect religious liberty. When erroneous statements are made, he is a coward who refuses to correct them. I never lost a vote by reason of my prompt refutation of even my own errors. I exult in the performance of so pleasing a duty. These statements referred to were altogether baseless, if not base. But they were given as truth, to a young stranger, on a transient travel in a strange land. They were rectified when I had the knowledge of their true character.

S. S. Cox.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS

They are Given Up and Sent to Indiana.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Monday says:—

"One portion of the detective drama connected with the robbery of the Adams Express Company in Indiana, in May last, has been enacted. On Saturday the extradition warrant of the Governor-General of Canada was received by Sheriff McEwen, of Essex county, authorizing that officer to deliver to the United States authorities for trial Charles Anderson and Frank Reno, the two alleged robbers. Mr. Pinkerton, his detectives, and employes, as soon as they were released from attendance at an examination at Sandwich, made arrangements to bring the prisoners across the river. They were evidently afraid that an attempt would be made to rescue them, but there did not appear to be any good grounds for supposing anything of the kind, in the minds of sensible people. The Express Company, upon representations that great secrecy must be observed, hired the tug Seneca to convey Reno and Anderson to some convenient point in the United States.

"L. C. Weir, who had been deputed to act for the United States, proceeded on the tug to Sandwich, and after dark the prisoners, heavily ironed, were taken on board. Many persons, both in Windsor and Sandwich, assembled to see the prisoners depart, and there were also present a squad of Dominion police, armed, about ten or fifteen of Pinkerton's men, and a guard from this side of the river. There was also a guard on the tug. Sheriff McEwen delivered Reno and Anderson to Mr. Weir, and after the change had taken place the tug was ordered to proceed up the river into Lake St. Clair, which she did, and came down the Canadian channel. When she reached a point nearly opposite the Detroit Water Works she was run into by a propeller and sunk. Mr. Weir, with his prisoners, took another mode of conveyance, and ere this they are in Indiana.

"Considering the fact that a Vigilance Committee existed, who had sworn to summarily execute Reno and Anderson should they be taken to Indiana, those men and their friends expected to be hung in case of their extradition. Had it been otherwise, they would have voluntarily delivered themselves up for trial some time since. This we know. A guarantee, however, has been given that the men shall have fair play. The Adams Express Company entered into bonds in a large sum to the United States that they would guarantee the prisoners a safe escort to their place of confinement in Indiana, ensure them a fair trial, and, in case they should be acquitted, see that they were returned to Windsor. Under these circumstances Secretary Seward pledged the faith of the United States to the Governor General of Canada that the men should be fairly dealt with, and they were, with this understanding, extradited."

POLITICAL.

—The Brenham *Banner*, a Rebel organ in Texas, prints on the 1st instant a letter from its New Orleans correspondent, whom it indorses as "so situated as to be thoroughly posted in matters whereof he writes," and says:—"If no fight occurs prior to election, there will be one on election day. * * * Every carpet bagger and scalawag incendiary is known; and when the struggle comes they will reap the whirlwind as surely as they have sown the wind. Their days are numbered."

—Senator Trumbull asked, in a recent speech, "Who is it that complains of these reconstruction measures? Do the Union men of the South complain? Not one of them. The whole complaint comes from the Rebels—men who really have no right to take part in the Government, and who, so far from complaining that some of them are disfranchised, ought to thank God that they are permitted to live and walk on the earth."

—The Democrats say Grant has no policy. The General has recently said:—"This much I wish, and I declare this to be my policy—that such a degree of peace and tranquillity shall exist in this country that a man may speak his mind in any part of our great land, and that without molestation or hindrance." This is the policy the country wants, and what it will have under Grant's administration.

—Some of the Rebel Democrats are becoming wise by bitter experience. The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Press* says they may thank the Ku Klux Klan and General Forrest for their defeat in the October elections, and adds that, had they possessed any sense at all, or known how to hold their tongues like Grant, the Democrats would have swept all four States.

—S. S. Ainsworth, a prominent Democrat of Fayette county, Iowa, having dared any Republican to stump the county with him, his own son, a gritty young Republican, has accepted the challenge, and they are now in the campaign field.

—Six seats in the Forty-first Congress will certainly be contested; those of Moffat, Reading, and Foster, in this State, Strader and Hoag, of Ohio, and Voorhees in Indiana, all Democrats.

—The Oshkosh (Wis.) *Northwestern* says that some forty of the hardest old Democrats hitherto in the Fourth Ward of that city took part in a Republican caucus there on Friday night last.

—The Mobile *Tribune* (Democratic), despairing of being able to elect a Democrat from that Congressional district, advises that a negro be put in nomination to oppose the Republican candidate.

—Among the colored individuals registered as voters in Augusta are found the names of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, George Washington, John Milton, and Thomas Paine.

—The Madison (Indiana) *Courier*, of the 22d, says the Grand Jury of that county have found twenty indictments since Tuesday against Democrats for illegal voting.

—General G. H. Hale, of the Alabama Legislature, who lost seventy-five slaves, with other property, by the war, comes out for Grant and Colfax.

—General Grant's "silence is golden." General Blair's garrulity is coppery. Each candidate exhibits his true metal.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	125⅛	Western U. Tel.	36
N.Y. and E. R.	40⅞	Tol. & Wabash R.	62¼
Ph. and Read. R.	88⅛	Mil. and St. P. com	90
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85⅞	Adams Express Co.	49⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅞	Wells, Fargo	28
Chi. and N. W. com.	90⅜	U. S. Express	47⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91⅝	Tennessee 6s	70
Chi. and R. I. R.	105⅜	Gold	131⅝
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	112¾	Market strong.	

—Theo. Thomas is to give Hartford two concerts this month.

—Queen Isabella is said to have a remarkably awkward, rolling walk.

—Rudolph, the great and mysterious French billiardist, is in Boston.

—What is that which, by losing an eye, has nothing but a nose left?—A noise.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Washington—Marine Disasters—The O'Baldwin-Wormald Prize Fight—Political News.

Advices from South America—Phenomena of the Recent Earthquakes—The Panama Disquiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Vote of the Clerks.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A number of Government clerks and others have already left for various States to vote next Tuesday. Reduced fare is allowed only to those who furnish certificates from political clubs.

FROM NEW YORK.

Marine Disaster—Sea Captain Drowned—Burglaries.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—During the storm on Tuesday morning the upper deck, pilot-house and state-rooms of the steamer Northampton, which was sunk by the steamer Continental last Friday morning, were completely carried away, and it is feared the steamer will now be a total wreck. The Wrecking Company engaged to raise the steamer are, however, endeavoring to save, if possible, what now remains of her.

The body of Captain George Beale, owner and commander of the sloop Exchange, was found near North Haven yesterday. He was drowned in the harbor during the storm of Tuesday morning, while endeavoring to reach the shore in a small boat.

Burglaries are being committed very extensively in this city and vicinity with perfect impunity. Last week no less than ten or a dozen places were broken into and goods stolen, in some places to considerable amounts, while the burglars were less successful in other places.

A game of base ball yesterday, Yale vs. Bridgeport, resulted in favor of Yale. Score, 14 to 6.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Serious Affrays—Stringent Measures to Prevent Riots on Tuesday Next.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct 29.—A serious affair transpired in Wayne county yesterday. A radical register named Rocherock shot and killed a son of a prominent Democrat, whether by accident or resulting from a political controversy is not stated.

Patrick Laffey died this morning in consequence of wounds received in a stabbing affray at the corner of Seventh and Biddle streets a few nights ago.

Mayor Thomas issued his proclamation to day, with a view to prevent riotous proceedings on election day. He orders that all drinking-saloons shall be closed at six o'clock from Monday evening until Wednesday morning. No minors will be allowed to be on the streets on Tuesday, under the penalty of imprisonment and fine, all public and private schools will be closed, and citizens generally are urged to do their utmost towards nipping in the bud any riotous demonstrations. The proclamation is generally regarded as more stringent than circumstances warrant.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Political Canvass.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 29.—A careful review of the situation in Tennessee indicates that in the election next Tuesday the Republicans will carry the State by 20,000. It is even doubtful if the Democrats will elect a single Congressman, although in five of the districts there are two Republican candidates, and the war between the opposing factions is fierce and uncompromising. In the Memphis district the Democrats stand the best show of electing their candidates, two Republican candidates being in the field.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Elephant Pugilists Fight Only Three Rounds.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The famous fight between O'Baldwin and Wormald, the giant pugilists, which has several times been prevented by the police, began again this morning at Lynnfield, Mass., eight miles from this city. The ring was formed shortly after daylight, and three rounds were fought, when the police broke in and scattered the party. It is ascertained that the first blood was drawn from O'Baldwin by Wormald.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 29—A. M.—Consols 94¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet. 5-20s easier at 73¾. Illinois Central, 97; Erie, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—A. M.—Cotton buoyant. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Petroleum dull. Other markets are unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 29—P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20s, 73⅝. Erie, 28⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—P. M.—Cotton firm. Lard quiet. Pork firm. Turpentine, 26s. Tallow, 52s.

LONDON, Oct. 29—P. M.—Calcutta linseed dull.

HAVRE, Oct. 29—P. M.—Cotton, 127f. for low middlings, afloat.

Robbery in Connecticut.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—The dry goods store of Brown, Thompson & Co., on Main street, was burglariously entered and robbed of silks to the amount of $8000 to $10,000, last night, some time during the great Republican procession. Entrance was effected through the back window of the store.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The steamship China reports, spoke the schooner Sea Mew, of St. John, abandoned, and in charge of the schooner Grand Petit. She wanted no help.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Alaska from Panama.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The steamship Alaska brings Panama dates to the 20th and $229,204 in treasure from California. General Warren, Minister to Guatamala, is a passenger. R. F. Perkins, late Postmaster at San Francisco, died on the voyage from San Francisco to Panama.

Escape of Vessels.

Two small vessels, loaded with arms, evaded the vigilance of the Panama authorities, and escaped to Los Santos, to aid the revolutionists there. Two men owning the boat took refuge on the steamer Nevada, and thus escaped arrest, although soldiers were sent to that vessel for the purpose.

Several Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans have been

Impressed as Soldiers

to join an expedition to put down the rebellion in Chiriqui, which expedition had sailed, with President Correosi as commander. Several political prisoners at Panama have been released on paying bonds.

Acapulco Advices

state that the port of San Blas was nearly destroyed by a hurricane and tidal wave, and four lives were lost.

The Heavy Rains in South America.

Valparaiso dates to October 3d state great damage throughout Chili by heavy rains. Forty persons had been drowned in the swollen rivers, and the crops in the southern provinces seriously damaged, entailing much suffering.

Senor Flores had arrived from Ecuador, to complete a joint treaty with Spain, Ecuador, and Peru, in favor of Mr. Seward's arbitration plan, while Chili favors the independent truce recommended by France and England. Avaucona is

Overrun by Bandits.

The Government is powerless. Communication between Talcuahuano and Concepcion is now suspended at high water, owing to the extraordinary tides, which have done much damage.

Hot Water.

The water at Talcuahuano has been so hot as to throw up all fish in a cooked state, and great subterranean rumblings are frequent. An official report of the loss of public offices at Arequipa puts the amount at $2,070,800.

Fire in Troy, New York.

TROY, Oct. 29.—A large flouring mill at Waterford was burned last night. The loss on the mill is $30,000; insured for $13,500. Loss on stock, $25,000; insured for $20,000.

DISASTER.

Sinking of a Steamer in the Mississippi.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 25th inst., gives the following:—

Captain T. P. Leathers, of the ill-fated steamer General Quitman, dropped in upon us last evening, looking as hale and cheery as though his beautiful pet steamer were lying all right at the landing, instead of fifty feet below the turbid waters of the Mississippi.

He related in his brief manner the cause of the disaster. The Quitman had rounded to at New Texas Landing about 11½ o'clock on Thursday morning, to take on board freight and passengers. As is usual, the boat's stern was run in the mud—which at this point is blue and of a most tenacious character—and a gang plank was run out to the bank. The wind and current swept the steamer's stem down stream, and the captain says he felt the slight shock as the vessel's bow was borne against the fatal snag, which as it turned out must have entered her side at that time. Everything being on board, the captain ordered the pilot to back the steamer, but with the first revolution of the wheels a crashing, tearing noise was heard, and the mate called to the captain to stop her, saying he heard the water rushing in below. The wheels were stopped, and Captain Leathers ran down to ascertain the cause of the trouble. He found on opening the hatch forward that an immense volume of water was bursting through the hole made by the snag, and knew that the vessel would sink before anything could be done to stop the leak. Going on the boiler deck, he ordered about twenty freedmen, who were passengers, to get ashore at once, which they proceeded to do without regard to the order of their going, literally rolling down stairs. The captain walked quietly back into the ladies' cabin, and in a calm manner told them to collect their valuables, luggage, etc., and go ashore as soon as possible, as the vessel was sinking. There were some eighty cabin passengers on board, many of them ladies, and two of them brides on a bridal trip; and it is somewhat remarkable that every one was saved, together with every piece of baggage. To use the captain's expression, he "marched them ashore as quietly and orderly as a funeral." The baggage was piled up on the bank and placed under guard, and the steamer made fast by chains and hawsers to stumps, etc. In five minutes from the time the Quitman landed at the levee she sunk, so that some idea may be had of the rapidity with which everything was done. As has been stated before, the passengers and crew arrived here yesterday on the steamer Celeste, which boat passed the wreck two hours after the disaster.

The steamer National went up to the Quitman yesterday, to assist in saving her cargo.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Responsibility of Parties Destroying Cotton During the War.

From the Natchez Democrat, Oct. 20.

The suit of Washington Ford vs. James Surget, lately decided in the Adams County Court, involved questions of so great importance as to make it of interest to most of our readers. In May, 1862, when the appearance of the Federal fleet in the Mississippi river endangered property bordering the banks, Mr. A. K. Farrar, then Provost Marshal of Adams county, issued orders commanding James Surget, Deputy Provost Marshal, to destroy all cotton lying upon the Adams county bank of the river and in such proximity as to be in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. In pursuance of this order, Mr. Surget burned the cotton of several planters. Mr. Washington Ford had 200 bales within a short distance of the river in this county. This cotton Mr. Surget destroyed. Just after the surrender, Mr. Ford brought suit against Mr. Surget for $120,000, being the estimated value of the 200 bales of cotton at that time. At the two previous terms of this court the cause was argued on demurrers. In both cases the demurrers were overruled by the court. At this time the case was tried upon facts. General W. T. Martin, Judge Josiah Winchester, and Ralph North were counsel for Mr. Surget, the defendant; Judge Hiram Cassiday and W. F. Mellen for Mr. Ford, the plaintiff. The trial occupied a considerable time, and was argued with great ability on both sides. The case was submitted to the jury Friday evening. The jury remained in their room during Friday night, and on Saturday morning reported that it was impossible for them to agree upon a verdict. They were sent back by the Judge, and after further consideration brought a verdict for the defendant, thus deciding, so far as this court is concerned, one of the most important questions arising out of the late war. We understand the counsel for the plaintiff have given notice of an appeal to the High Court of Mississippi, and intend to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

—The Republican majority among the Amherst College students is 170, in a total vote of 226.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Oct. 29, 1868.

Money continues in good demand, and the rates have again advanced. Call loans are quoted at 6@12 per cent.

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 105¾ was bid for 10-40s; 114¾ for '62 5-20s; 111 for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for '65 5-20s; 110 for July, '65, 5-20s; 110¼ for '67 5-20s; and 110¼ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49¼, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56@56¼, a slight advance; Little Schuylkill at 46, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 33, no change. 128¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Lehigh Valley, and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 50¾. 34 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 15½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 48 for Chestnut and Walnut; 11 for Hestonville; and 23 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 242 was bid for North America; 164 for Philadelphia; 61 for Commercial; 45 for Consolidation; 67 for Commonwealth; and 125 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28¾, an advance of ⅜; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21¾@21¾, a slight decline. 10¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for Morris Canal; 71½ for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2'000	5-20s '67 cp	110	100 sh	Lit Sch R	46
$1000	City 6s, new	102⅝	9 sh	Leh Nav	8¾
$2000	do. new	102⅝	100	do.	8¾
$ 600	do. new, last c	102⅝	48	do.	8¾
$800	do. N. 6s wn	102⅝	100	do.	8⅝
$2000	do. N. 6s wn	102⅝	100	do.	8⅝
$ 600	do. new	102⅝	100	do.	8⅝
$ 000	do. new	102⅝	100 sh	N Y & M	56⅝
$ 000	do. new	102⅝	200	do.	56⅝
$ 10	do. new	102⅝	100	do.	56⅝
$800	Read R 7s	103	200	do.	56⅝
$1000	Leh Conv L	75	100	do.	56⅝
50 sh	Penna R	56	100	do.	56⅝
100	do.	56	100 sh	Read R	49⅛
12	do.	56⅛	100	do.	49¼
25 sh	2d & 3d	50½	100	do.	49¼
100 sh	Catawissa Pf	33	300	do.	49¼
100 sh	Sch Nav Pf. b60	21⅝	100	do.	49¼
700 sh	Feed Dam	106	100	do.	49¼

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10:00 A. M.	134¾	11:17 A. M.	134¾
10:50 "	134¾	11:33 "	134¾
11:10 "	134¾	12:00 M.	134¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@114¾; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do., 1864, 110¾@111¼; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do. 1865, new, 109¾@110; do., 1867, new, 110 @110¼; do., 1868, 110¾@110¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 134¼@134¾. Silver, 128¼@130.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@115; old 5-20s, do., 112¾@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, 110¾@110½; 10-40s, 105¾@105¾. Gold, 134¼.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the present year, and a large portion of the remainder is graded. The way business exceeds the present facilities of the Company, and the earnings already average *more than a quarter of a million in gold per month.*

A limited amount of the Company's SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (principal and interest in coin) will be disposed of at 103 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable in July and January.

For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 29.—The Flour Market continues quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly. About 500 barrels were taken at $6 65@7 for superfine; $7·25@8 for extras; $8@8 25 for spring wheat extra family; $8 50@11 for winter wheat do. do.; and $11 50@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8@8·50 ₱ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. sales of 500 bushels prime red at $2 05, and amber at $2 10. Rye is selling at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is inactive; yellow is offered at $1·25, and Western mixed at $1·26. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 72@74c.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is coming forward more freely. we quote at $7@7 75 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy is nominal at $3@3·15. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 60@2 65.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $45 ₱ ton.

Whisky has again declined; sales of 100 barrels at $2·18@2·20 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....62 | 2 P. M.....55

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Br. brig Helen, Doane, Antigua, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, New Bedford, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Surprise, Beers, Boston, Borda, Keller and Nutting.
Schr L. P. Pharo, Collins, Washington, D. C., Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, East Cambridge, G. S. Repplier.
Schr F. French, Lippincott, Richmond, Va., Castner, Sickney & Wellington.
Schr Franconia, Treworgy, Salem, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Little Rock, Fenton, Richmond, Geo. Taliman.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr Salina, Currie, Jacksonville, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr R. J. Holway, Thompson, from Boston.
Schr Jas. S. Hewitt, Foster, from Boston.
Schr Francis, French, Lippinc

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Blair in New York—The Lukewarm and the Red Hot Democracy.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Frank P. Blair, Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, had a noisy and demonstrative welcome at the great meeting in Tammany Hall. He made a speech of nearly an hour's length, defending himself from the charge of being a revolutionist, casting back that charge upon his political enemies of the Republican party, and declaring emphatically that General Grant had a policy—one that would prove fatal to the Constitution and the country—a policy like to that of Cromwell and Louis Napoleon.

General Blair's appearance in New York at this crisis, while Seymour, the head of the ticket, is "swinging around the circle" in the West, is a remarkable event, as his speech in the Tammany wigwam Tuesday night was a remarkable speech. In the Copperhead organ, which assumes all the airs of the dandy and chief "medicine man" of the Democratic party, not even a passing allusion was made yesterday morning to the coming of General Blair. The Seymour and Hoffman faction here, *par excellence*, did not, in fact, send for General Blair, and did not want him. Their game in the Tammany Convention, whatever it may have been in the beginning, was, in the final struggle, reduced to the simple purpose of saving New York and of getting a Governor and Legislature subordinate to our corporation rings. The October elections, from Pennsylvania to Nebraska, brought the conviction home to these spoilsmen that Seymour and Blair were in a bad way; that New York would probably be lost; and that the case was so desperate that nothing but the desperate remedy of a change of front and a change of the Presidential ticket would save the party even in New York.

This remedy was boldly proposed, and the dead weight of General Blair was urged from day to day for a week or more through the Copperhead organ aforesaid, as involving an imperative necessity to change the ticket. But Mr. Belmont, the head of the National Democratic Executive Committee, promptly responded that this thing on the verge of the great battle "would be equivalent to disbanding our forces." The conspirators against General Blair then demanded at least his removal; but failing also in this experiment, their Copperhead organ proclaimed that henceforth Seymour was the candidate of the Democratic party and the authorized representative of its principles; that Blair was a cipher, a mere nobody on the ticket; and that his letters and speeches had furnished capital enough to the radicals, but that henceforward they would have to fight Seymour. Accordingly, it had been arranged that he should make a tour to the West, and in a series of stirring speeches, from point to point, against the abuses and usurpations of the radicals, compel them to drop Blair and defend themselves against Seymour.

The plan was put into operation; but the managers had been counting without their host. General Blair would not hide his light under a bushel at their bidding, but maintained the field, bravely defending his Brodhead letter as the main plank in the Democratic platform. To make the matter worse, not having the fear of the lukewarm Manhattan and Tammany Hoffman clique before his eyes, the Brick Pomeroy, Jack Rogers red-hot Democracy doubtless contrived this visit of General Blair to New York as the unflinching champion of their rights and the Tammany declaration that all the reconstruction acts of Congress are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null, and void," and of that other declaration, that the bondholders must be paid off, like the rest of us, in greenbacks. Thus we have developed here in New York city among the confused Democracy a Seymour faction of the lukewarm Democracy determined to keep Blair in the background, and a Blair faction of the red-hot Democracy who are quite as firmly resolved to keep him in the foreground—a faction contending that Blair is a marplot, a heretic, a disturber, an outsider, and a dead weight upon the party, and a faction glorying in him as the living embodiment of the Democratic faith and the Democratic programme.

There is at Washington a guerilla Copperhead organ, supposed to be a sort of tender to the kitchen cabinet, which, joining in the outset in the demand for the shelving of Seymour and Blair, still keeps up the cry. But it seems to have had some inkling of the game of the Manhattan ring of bondholders and Bohemians, for it says:—"Mr. Belmont, recovered from the fatigue of his long recreation at Newport, has suddenly become aware that something must be done to save, not the general election, but the State of New York, Hoffman, and the Tammany ring. That little empire is of more importance to the sachems of Tammany than all beside. Governor Seymour is at this late hour made a stalking horse for this purpose alone." And again this Washington organ demands the shelving of Seymour and Blair. This is Democratic harmony "with all the modern improvements." We hardly know what to make of it. We think that, take it all together, it presents a bad prospect, not only for Seymour and Blair, but for Hoffman, as the party most directly interested in the New York election.

About the only redeeming features of this Democratic muddle are the manly courage and honesty of the red hot Democracy of the school of General Blair, and the pluck of Blair himself in bearding his accusers in Tammany Hall. If any of them entertained the comforting idea that the mission of the General to this city would be immortalized by his magnanimous withdrawal from the Democratic ticket, they must try to bear their disappointment. Nominated in the July Convention by acclamation as an out-and-out expounder of the Democratic faith, General Blair no doubt feels that obedience to the clamora of a little clique of spoilsmen and Bohemians would be treachery to the great mass of the Democratic party. The effort made to hide him from the public eye was a trick of cowardice to which [illegible] and the secured to them by the Constitution of the United States and amendments thereto, and the Constitution and laws of this State."

The Tennessee Democrats, or the persons speaking in their name, have made their acceptance of colored suffrage conditional upon the support of the Democratic ticket by colored voters. In other words, the Democracy of that State agree to abandon the attempt to disfranchise colored Democrats; a paltry and untenable promise, but one that virtually puts an end to opposition to negro enfranchisement in Tennessee. For the question is one of fitness to vote, not of the result of voting. And if the mere fact of voting the Democratic ticket is held to constitute a title to the undisturbed possession of the franchise, resistance to negro suffrage, *per se*, becomes impossible.

The step taken in Georgia and South Carolina is much more satisfactory. In one case it concedes an intelligible principle, which would be perfectly just if applied to black and white alike; in the other it surrenders the ground on which opposition to reconstruction has been conducted, and in effect asserts the possibility of harmonizing universal negro suffrage with order and good government. The motive in both instances is apparent. The object is to win over black votes in the contest now going on by a concession thought of in the eleventh hour. But with this, for our present purpose, we have nothing to do. The essential fact is that the Democratic Committees of Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia at present indorse negro suffrage.

What becomes, then, of the Democratic platform and the declarations of those who are conducting the canvass in its behalf in the North? The party dogma is eternal repugnance to negro enfranchisement, as at variance with American institutions. The white man's government theory has been revived for the occasion, and Northern Democrats of every degree are fierce and unyielding in its advocacy. Their most savage denunciations of reconstruction are predicated upon its extension of the voting power to the colored people. Take away this pretext, and Democratic oratory loses its point and force.

The worthlessness of the whole outcry is proved by the resolution of the Georgia Committee. What Northern Democrats assail as atrocious and intolerable, Southern Democrats declare their willingness to accept and maintain!

The Speeches of Our Next President.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is but a poor compliment to a candidate for the Presidency of the United States when, just on the eve of the election, after it has become plain that argument has been exhausted in vain in his favor, his friends parade him through the country like a star actor, and make him give exhibitions of elocution on all the principal stages of the Union. How deftly he rounds a phrase! How sharply he points an epigram! With what rotund voice and careful accent he utters the well-conned sentences! How fine the poise of the body, how graceful the sweep of his arm, how gracefully the leg is thrown forward! Thousands hang enraptured on his lips. Ah, if speech-making were the whole duty of Presidents, what a man this would be for the Executive chair! But Americans are a shrewd people. Oratory is their national vice yet for all that they will not vote for eloquence alone; and when the gift of copious speech is only a screen to cover unsightly principles, they are quick enough to find it out. They will suffer an incredible amount of declamation at a serenade, or a dinner, or a mass meeting, or in Congress; but they value men of brave and honest deeds above all others, and it will be a happy relief to them next year to have a chief magistrate who will write short messages and do his duty.

We printed yesterday a collection of the "speeches" of General Grant. All that he has made in three or four years can be read in an hour. Their eloquence is in meaning, not in phrase. They are strong, because they go straight to the point. They are clear, because they are honest. They will be remembered, because a strong, honest, earnest man, when he speaks of what he understands, seldom fails to hit unconsciously upon those terse and happy phrases which pass into popular proverbs. General Grant's letters, orders, and speeches are full of such phrases, each one of which is an effective oration. In them will be found, too, a distinct summary both of his character and his principles. The purity of his patriotism, the singleness of purpose with which he went into the war and carried it to the close, his magnanimity to the enemy in the field, his generosity to them since the peace, the clearness of his perceptions, the steadfastness of his resolutions, his liberal policy of reconstruction, and his emphatic doctrine respecting European aggressions on this continent, are better displayed in the few columns we devoted to his "speeches" than all the conflicting dogmas of the Democratic creed that have been elucidated by the thousand and one addresses of the peripatetic candidates who are now trying to persuade the Democratic masses that they have said one thing but mean another, and if elected will do another still.

The Prospect.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a fact plain to all men that the activity, buoyancy, and energy of the Democratic party are greater than they would have been if we had carried the October elections. The expectation was, that if the Democratic party be defeated in all the States that held elections in October, it would give up, and the residue of the canvass be flat and spiritless. Such would have been the case had it not been for the bold tactics thereupon adopted. The majorities against us in Pennsylvania and Indiana were so insignificant as to show that the final battle was not lost if we made a prompt, bold manœuvre for a better position.

But who would step forward and declare this to be necessary? Not the official leaders of the Democratic organization, evidently; *they* are merely agents of the bodies that appointed them, and could not exceed their powers. Their responsible position deprived them of freedom. The greater portion of the Democratic press had quite as little liberty, owing to the fact that each paper was a local organ of the party, controlled more or less by the local organizations. The *World*, strong in its [illegible]politan position, its independence, and [illegible]erits, felt equal to the task, and had the [illegible]ness to attempt it. It scarcely doubted it could be accomplished, if only Gover- Seymour could be brought upon the [illegible]np. At any rate, the attempt was made, its success vindicates our course.

[illegible]n consequence of what has been done, the [illegible]ty is fired with a vehemence such as never [illegible]vaded it before. The October elections, for [illegible]arvel, have neither impaired its *morale* nor [illegible]pened its energy: it is engaged in a [illegible]ghtier struggle to achieve success than if [illegible]se elections had gone in our favor. Had succeeded in them, we should not have had [illegible] inspiring eloquence of Governor Seymour a new element in the canvass. If we had [illegible]t lost those States, no effective effort would could have been made to explode, as the *orld* by its own audacious manœuvre merely [illegible]s completely exploded, the calumny that the [illegible]mocratic party intended to disperse the [illegible]gro governments by violence and bring on a [illegible]w civil war.

The canvass, therefore, is in a better state than it was before the elections took place. The issues are more justly conceived and more clearly defined; a more correct estimate prevails of what Governor Seymour will attempt after his election, and of the position and powers of the Vice-President as an officer of the Government. The ship is lightened of a vast deal of heavy rubbish which made slow sailing.

The chances of the Democratic party for carrying next Tuesday the States which it barely lost in October are greatly improved by the new life which has been infused into the canvass, and the truer aspect given to the issues. We have recovered the spirit of our troops, so that there is no danger of desertions. This is a great point after a defeat. Every citizen who voted the Democratic ticket in the State elections will vote for Seymour and Blair. And we shall make gains. It would be preposterous to suppose that the correct light in which the contest is placed by Governor Seymour's speeches will not disarm the prejudices of wavering Republicans. And how few need to dismiss their prejudices to give us the victory! In Indiana, only four or five hundred; in the great State of Pennsylvania, only four or five thousand. Mere relief from the apprehension of a new civil war will change more than that number in both States.

But this is not all. There are new local causes that will operate in our favor. In Pennsylvania, for example, we gained the city government of Philadelphia, which, instead of being a force against us, will be a force in our favor. The Republican members of Congress and local candidates, having won their elections, have no longer the same motives to spend money and practise frauds. Moreover, the false confidence with which the Republicans have been puffed up by their successes in October will cause them to slacken their efforts. They have got the opinion from their newspapers that their success is assured any way, and many Republicans will not go the polls. Their party organs would make themselves ridiculous by proclaiming that there is any danger, after all their noisy bragging about a "Democratic rout." The mere relaxation of effort on the Republican side would be sufficient to give us the victory, even if we were to make no converts in consequence of Governor Seymour's truer presentation of the issues and the explosion of the civil war bugaboo.

In this State the prospect is excellent. The Democratic party of New York was never so thoroughly organized, has never felt so great enthusiasm for its candidates, never been so full of pluck and determination, never had so large a proportion of its members actively at work, as in this canvass at this moment. Besides, we have a large majority to start with. Not a man who voted with the Democratic party last year is going to desert it now, when Horatio Seymour is its candidate for the Presidency. State pride and his great personal popularity will carry our majority very far beyond what it was last year. Nobody can point out any cause of loss, unless it be the result of the October elections; but, in fact, the party is more hopeful and active than it was three weeks ago, and the only way in which the October elections could have operated against us was by depressing confidence and relaxing effort. The new features given to the canvass have completely warded off that danger. So once more to the breach, and this time, Victory!

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FRENCH CLOCKS
In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
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(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 3t stuthf
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS

WIRE GUARDS.
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
2mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: No. 213 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
12 PHILADELPHIA.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
TILLINGHAST & HILT, INSURANCE AGENTS, 409 WALNUT ST. PHILAD'A
JOS. TILLINGHAST DAVID B. HILT
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
6 9 2 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	124,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125 625 00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,(03 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
5,000	200 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	120 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,700 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, $1,102,802 50 Cost, $1,089,679 20.	
	Real Estate	38,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,331 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry insurance and other Companies, $566 66; estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank	$103,017 10
	Cash in Drawer	298 82
		183,315 62
		$1,507,605 15

DIRECTORS

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John B. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	James S. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 2

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 59
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 50
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,093 22	INCOME FOR 1 $850,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 22

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 22

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 10 FREE GALLERY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 10 3

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 10 6

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The new turbine wheel at the Fairmount Water Works is now completed, and workmen are engaged in removing the coffer-dam which was erected for the purpose of facilitating the laying of the foundation of the wheel house extension. The water mains to connect Manayunk with the reservoir at Roxborough are now being laid, but some time will elapse before water will be admitted into them. The work on the new reservoir in the Twenty-fourth ward has been suspended for want of an appropriation. The work on the new mill house, in the same ward, is progressing rapidly.

—Bids for the construction of the following sewers were opened at the Highway Department this week: On Seventh street, from Market to Arch street; on Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; Sixth street, from Green to Coates street; Sartain street, from Girard avenue to Poplar street; on Woodstock street, from Berks to Norris street; on Montgomery street, from Broad to Twentieth street; on Eleventh street, between Jefferson and Reeves streets; on Thirteenth street, between Jefferson and Oxford; and on Moyer and Dauphin streets, between Norris and Belgrade streets.

—The M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, I. O. of O. F., has made the following appointments of District Deputy Grand Masters:—District No 1—Lodges Nos. 6, 7 and 32, Thomas J. Stevenson, of Dover. District No. 2—Lodges Nos. 10, 13, 20, 21, and 30, Mark G. Chambers, of Magnolia. District No. 3—Lodges Nos. 3, 15, and 17, John D. Rodney, of Georgetown. District No. 4—Lodges Nos. 14, 25, and 27, William E. Wolfe, of Laurel.

—A final hearing was had yesterday, before United States Commissioner A. H. Smith, in the case of A. J. Gallagher, the charge being that he had whisky barrels in his rectifying house, from which the inspection and other marks had not been erased. He was discharged.

—The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society announce a series of meetings, to be held in Philadelphia and its neighborhood, during the second week of December. The annual meeting of this society will be held in Philadelphia December 10.

—The Committee for the reception of Governor Seymour held a meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 1208 Chesnut street. They completed their arrangements for proceeding to Reading to escort Governor Seymour to this city.

—Thomas Nichols, who was taken to the Hospital on Sunday, with serious injuries from a blow with an axe, given by Martin Connell, was worse last evening, and was thought to be dying. Connell is in custody.

—The alarm of fire last evening, about nine o'clock, was caused by a slight burning at the watch-case factory of Schmidt & Leslie, at Dock and Walnut streets, igniting from a furnace.

—Andrew Craige, forty years old, residing at Eleventh and Ballenger streets, had one of his hands badly mashed yesterday, by having it caught in a hoisting machine.

—A General Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood will be held in this city Nov. 24. Assembly Building has been leased for one week for the use of the Convention.

—Alderman Williams, of the Sixth ward, was held by Recorder Givin, yesterday, for misdemeanor in office, in demanding what was regarded as excessive bail.

—The Washington Hose Company of Charlestown, Mass., visited during yesterday the Blind Asylum and other public institutions. They leave for home to-day.

—Mary Smith, thirty-five years old, residing in Seventh street, below Lombard, fell down stairs yesterday and broke one of her legs.

—A workman at the Fairhill Rolling Mill, York and American streets, was killed yesterday by being caught in the belting.

—George W. Smart, an inmate of the House of Refuge, was yesterday committed for setting fire to one of the work-shops.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134½.

—$180,000 in specie was sent to Europe from New York yesterday.

—The Republican majority in West Virginia is now estimated at 5000.

—William P. Plant, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, died yesterday.

—A jewelry store in Cincinnati was robbed of $1200 worth of rings yesterday.

—General J. B. Steadman has been appointed Chief of Police in New Orleans.

—36,000 sacks of wheat were shipped for Liverpool from San Francisco on Tuesday.

—Matthew F. Maury delivered an agricultural address at Staunton, Va., yesterday.

—The Massachusetts Baptist State Convention assembled at Springfield on yesterday.

—The United States steamer Nipsic is to join the West India Squadron in a few days.

—Surratt's case comes before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia to-day.

—Department clerks are leaving Washington for their homes, in order to vote next Tuesday.

—A general abstract of the last quarterly statement of the national banks will soon be published.

—Twenty-nine dollars "conscience money" was received at the United States Treasury Department on yesterday.

—The annual meeting of the American Missionary Society commenced in Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

—Extensive thefts, practised for the past two years by the carmen of New York, have just been discovered.

—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton will address the people of this city, in the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening.

—The Newark India Rubber Works, at Newark, N. J., were damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $5000.

—The Rock City Flour Mills, Memphis, were burned yesterday, together with a large stock of flour and grain. Loss, $58,000.

—There was a grand gathering of "Boys in Blue" in Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday, and a torchlight procession in the evening.

—Edgar H. Woodman, a young merchant of Concord, N. H., had his right arm blown off by the accidental discharge of a gun on Tuesday.

—It was reported in Boston last night that the projected prize fight between O'Baldwin and Wormald would take place on the Isle of Shoals to-day.

—A despatch from Cheyenne says that the Indians attacked a train near Perry Station on Sunday, killing four men and capturing fourteen mules.

—General N. B. Forrest is out in a letter severely denouncing General Kilpatrick, and strongly hints at a duel, with Basil Duke as his friend.

—A large Republican mass meeting was held in Salem, N. J., yesterday. Speeches were made by Senator A. G. Cattell and General G. B. Robeson.

—General Lorenzo Thomas is at Fortress Monroe. He will proceed up the Peninsula to inspect the National Cemeteries at Hampton and Yorktown.

—A tin box, containing $100,000 in Government and other securities, was stolen in New York yesterday. The thief was seen seizing the box, pursued, but made good his escape.

—The steamer Lily, laden with flour and pork belonging to the United States, sunk on the Upper Mississippi on Saturday. The cargo is valued at $80,000, and was not insured. The boat was worth $10,000.

—The white plume of Horatio Seymour—the New York *World* says he wears a white plume, and the *World* ought to know—will nod in this city on Friday. Is this white plume indicative of the proverbial "white feather?"

—The following are the official majorities for the Republican candidates upon the Indiana State ticket:—Baker, for Governor, 961; Cumback, for Lieutenant-Governor, 1332; Hoffman, for Secretary, 967; Evans, for Auditor, 1383; Kimball, for Treasurer, 1295; Williamson, for Attorney General, 1246; Hobbs, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1231; McCoy, for Clerk of Supreme Court, 1221; Black, for Reporter of Supreme Court, 1460.

Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Advices from Panama to the 19th state that the Provisional President of the State of Panama has issued a decree closing all ports in that State on the Pacific coast, except that of the capital, owing to the failure of the cereal crop in Guatemala. The President of that State has issued a decree abolishing the import duty on all cereals, vegetables, and land until 1870. The force organized in Honduras to suppress the insurrection had been disbanded. A number of insurgents were killed, among them their leader. The fever at the capital of Salvador had abated materially. A severe earthquake occurred at Salvador on the 25th of September. The crop reports are satisfactory.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—The Progressista Clubs of this city have formed a union for political purposes. Olozaga informed them that Queen Isabella would abdicate in favor of Don Carlos. An election for the Constituent Cortes will take place on the 29th of November. Ayola, Colonial Minister, has issued a circular, announcing that the colonies will be placed on the same electoral basis as the rest of Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Despatches from Bombay report that additional successes have been gained by the British troops in the northwestern provinces.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The *Constitutionnel* says the reorganization of the National Guard is rapidly progressing in the departments, where the measure is received with great favor by the people.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland is dead. Charles Langley, Archbishop of Canterbury, is dead.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It is fully confirmed that Prussia, Italy, Portugal, France, and Great Britain have renewed their relations with the new Government of Spain.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by Governor Geary.

Governor Geary issued the following proclamation yesterday:—

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION,

By John W. Geary.

Unto God, our Creator, we are indebted for life and all its blessings. It therefore becomes us at all times to render unto Him the homage of grateful hearts, and in the performance of our sacred duties to set special periods to enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise. For this purpose, and in accordance with established custom, I have designated Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, and I recommend that the people of this Commonwealth on that day refrain from their usual avocations and pursuits, and assemble at their chosen places of worship to praise the name of God and magnify Him with thanksgiving, devoutly to acknowledge their dependence and lay upon His altars the cheerful offerings of grateful hearts.

Let us thank Him with Christian humility for health and prosperity, abundant harvests, the protection of commerce, and the advancement of scientific, mercantile, and manufacturing interests, our progress in education, morality, virtue, and social order, the increase of our material wealth, exemption from pestilence and contagious disease and the destructive influence of war, for having blessed us as a people and a nation, and opened before us the brightest prospects for the future, and for all other blessings, both temporal and spiritual. With sure reliance upon Divine favor, let us pray for the forgiveness of our sins, making public confession of our dependence, that we may continue worthy of His parentage, love, and protecting care; that our civil and religious liberties and political rights may remain unimpaired; that we may remember with gratitude our country's brave defenders, and cherish with sympathy their widows and orphan children, and that our paths through life may be directed by the example and instructions of the Redeemer who died that we might enjoy all the blessings which temporarily flow therefrom and eternal life in the world to come.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-third. By the Governor: JOHN W. GEARY.

F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Orleans Riot.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Nothing was received to-day from New Orleans at the War Department or General Grant's headquarters.

Secretary Schofield

to-day issued an order allowing all clerks in the War Department, entitled to vote in other States, permission to go home to vote.

The Supervisor Question

between McCulloch and Rollins remains without change.

ASSASSINATION.

Particulars of the Murder of Congressman Hinds—His Body at Little Rock.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28—A special despatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, to the *Democrat* says:—The body of Hon. J. Hinds, who was assassinated on Oct. 22, arrived there yesterday, and was escorted to the State House, where it lay in state for several hours, and was visited by a large number of people.

At 3 P. M. the remains were taken to the depot, to be forwarded to Salem, New York. The procession was very long, consisting of military, State, Federal, county, and city officers, fire companies, colored schools, and citizens generally; and all business houses were closed.

Messrs. Hinds and Brooks were shot by George A. Clark, Secretary of the Democratic Committee, who was drunk at the time. This is corroborated by a despatch from Memphis, which further states that Clark was armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, joined Brooks and Hinds a short distance from Virgin Bay, and announced his purpose to kill them both, and immediately fired and wounded Brooks.

Mr. Hinds then attempted to escape, but was shot in the back. Clark was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail. He is said to have borne the reputation of a peaceable citizen, but at the time of the shooting was in a condition bordering on delirium tremens.

Bishop Stevens' Health.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, who was quite ill yesterday, is much better this afternoon, and expects to be out soon.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Aspinwall advices of October 19 state that the steamship Parkersburg, from Panama, bound up the coast, struck a rock in the harbor of Amapala, bay of Fonseca, and became a total wreck. The passengers, mails, and crew were saved, and much of the cargo will also be saved in a damaged condition.

Dramatic Items

—Boucicault's dramatization of *Foul Play* was performed for the first time in Washington on Saturday evening, with Mr. D. H. Harkins and Miss Hawthorne in the principal characters.

—George Sands' drama of *Cadio*, which was recently produced at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris, disappointed the expectations that were raised with regard to it.

—Janauschek and her German company are performing in Boston to full houses. The critics are unanimous in their praises of her fine acting.

—The drama of the *Hidden Hand* is being performed at the Charleston Theatre. As an additional attraction, a gold wedding ring is given every night to the handsomest lady and a pewter mug to the ugliest man.

—A daughter of Louisa Muhlbach, and a youthful aspirant for histrionic honors, was recently hissed in Berlin. She had been severely criticized in the newspapers, and the audience, seeing the justice of the criticisms, and that the young lady made no attempt to do away with the errors that had been pointed out, took this method of expressing their disapprobation. The actress burst into tears and buried her face in her hands, whereupon the audience relented, and applauded as much as they had hissed before.

OUR COMMERCE WITH RUSSIA.

Trade Between Russia and America—Cotton and Petroleum—Russian Railways—Prospects.

The official publication of the statistics of the foreign commerce of Russia for the year 1867 exhibit some remarkable facts concerning our commercial relations with that country. Very few persons are aware of the immense amount of manufacturing which is going on in Russia, especially in linens, cottons, and woollens, and in metals. This gives rise to a great importation of raw material; but Russia also imports large quantities of manufactured goods.

In 1866 the exports of European Russia amounted to 201,000,000 rubles, and in 1867 to 220,000,000 rubles. The imports into Russia in 1866 were 181,000,000 rubles, and in 1867 237,000,000 rubles (a ruble is now practically equivalent to a paper dollar, sometimes rising with the exchange). Ten years ago, in 1857, the exports were 158,000,000 and the imports 132,000,000,000; the difference shows a vast increase of trade. The principal exports in 1867 were cereals, flax, flaxseed, wool, tallow, woods, hemp, bristles, cattle, tow, leather, metals, hemp thread, butter, potash, ropes and cables, oils of hemp and bax, oily seeds, hops, and furs. From 94,000,000 of the first to 730,000 of the last on this list. The chief imports in the same year were cotton, metallic objects, machines, tea, metals, dyes, sugar, oils, wines, wools, fruits, woollens, coffee, cotton yarns, fish, silk, silk goods, tobacco, cotton goods, linen goods, chemical products, plants and seeds, coal, salt, petroleum, drugs, rice, furs, glass, watches, agricultural instruments, in quantities varying from thirty-eight to one million rubles. If we may judge by the custom house receipts for duties for the first six months of the present year, the exports will be considerably more in 1868 than in 1867, and the imports somewhat less, owing to the fact that as many goods as possible are held back to take advantage of the lower tariff which goes into effect on the 1st of January next.

The greatest trade with Russia is done by England, which, in 1867, imported from Russia goods to the value of 107,683,167 rubles, and exported to Russia 75,287,210. Next comes Prussia; imports from Russia 30 189,627; exports 92,078,849. Austria imports 7,247,451, and exports 12,750,182. Other German States import 15,025,935; exports 12,466,649. France imports 17,851,346; exports 14,560,044. The figures as given for Prussia are greatly exaggerated, and some part of them belong to France and other States. French manufacturers are so regardless of the regulations of the Russian customs laws that Russian importers, for their own safety, have been obliged to establish agencies at Konigsberg, which, on account of its having a port free from ice and its railway connections, has also become an *entrepot* of Russian merchandise. All that comes from or is sent to Konigsberg, though only there in transit, is credited to Prussia. It is probable that some American merchandise is also credited to Prussia, as the reports of our Consul at Stettin show large importations of cotton, dyewood, petroleum, etc., directly from the United States, in transit.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

According to the Russian official returns the United States stands thirteenth on the list of importers, and ninth on the list of exporters. In 1866 we imported from Russia goods to the amount of 1,433,078 rubles, and in 1861, 1,232 986 rubles. We exported to Russia in 1866 2,247,200 rubles, and in 1867, 4,603,551 rubles, the chief increase in our exports being in cotton and petroleum, but enough of these to double the total. Small as this amount may seem, it is steadily increasing—in 1855 our imports from Russia were 25,000 rubles, and our exports to Russia only 145,000—and is capable of an immensely greater expansion. The chief exports from Russia to the United States in 1867 were:—

	Rubles.		*Rubles.*
Hemp	408,897	Sheet iron	375,660
Linen cloths	113,684	Wool	81,646
Ropes and cables	109,109	Rags	39 955
Horsehair	22,577	Flax	84 364
Bristles	16,055	Mats	4,061
Woods	7.301	Russia leather	3,443

The chief imports from the United States in 1867 were:—

	Rubles.		*Rubles.*
Cotton	2 562 555	Dyewoods	153,605
Petroleum	1,173,152	Dye extracts	430,528
Sugar	80,175	Precious woods	77,032
Wines	55,331	Machines	26,429
Apothecaries' materials	26,195	Wrought-iron work	7,176
White resin	6,535	Clays	3,180

and various articles in very small quantities.

There are some points in this latter list which show that, with a little foresight and risk our commercial [relations with Russia, may be improved, and money be saved to both parties, which now goes into the pockets of English and German middlemen.

RUSSIAN IMPORTS FROM CENTRAL ASIA.

The total importation of cotton into Russia for 1866 was to the amount of 41,382,387 rubles, of which 5,798,069 came from Persia and Central Asia. The amount imported in 1867, without counting that received from Asia, which was certainly as much as in the preceding year, was 39,490,605 rubles, or, in weight, 1 421,665,020 pounds. Of this, there came from

	Pounds.	*Rubles.*
England	51,041,124	21,167,135
Prussia	31,841,028	13,267,095
United States	6,150 132	2,562,555
Hanse Towns	4,908,276	2,045,115
Austria	341 829	142,425
Turkey	330,588	137,745

This year the imports from Central Asia have been smaller on account of the war, and the imports from other sources also a little less than in 1867. The latest intelligence from Central Asia is that this year's crop in Khiva and Bokhara is a failure, and its place will have to be supplied from other sources There are three principal qualities of Central Asiatic cotton, Khiva, Bokhara, and Tarhkent. That of Khiva is the best, but it is all of rather short fibre and not well cleaned. It is used only for coarse fabrics, and in price is cheaper than other cotton. Some American Sea Island seed was planted near Tarhkent, and the produce was found to be equal to the best American. Several bales of it were expected in Moscow this summer.

COTTON.

With the great development of the cotton industry in Russia; the importation of cotton will probably maintain itself at the same point, or will increase. In 1867 Russia also imported cotton twist to the amount of 4,742,946 rubles, all of which came from England or Germany. The Russian manufacturers have their agents in Liverpool and Hamburg for the purpose of buying cotton, and have not failed to see that it would be more advantageous for them to buy in America. But they have all thought America too far off, and did not like the risks imposed by distance.

One of the leading men in the cotton trade in Russia some years ago was Mr. Khludof, and his sons now nearly monopolize the trade with Central Asia. One of his sons thought to begin buying directly of America, but it was during the war, and his cargoes of cotton were captured in running the blockade, and he was nearly ruined. His misfortune acted as a damper upon any subsequent attempts. The largest cotton manufacturer now in Russia is Mr. Morozof, one of whose factories near Moscow employs 30,000 workmen. He has the intention of transferring his agency from Liverpool to New York or New Orleans. But it is, of course, not so profitable for the American dealer to sell to Morozof, or to others, at New York, as it would be in St. Petersburg or Konigsberg. At New York it is immaterial to whom he sells it; but at St. Petersburg it is another thing, for he can add to the price at New York all the profit of the Liverpool dealer, and even more. Prices at St. Petersburg, or Moscow, which is the centre of the Russian cotton trade, follow those of Liverpool, but with a difference. With each telegram of a rise in price at Liverpool, they rise higher in proportion, and do not fall so quickly. Cotton imported in winter can be sent in ship to Konigsberg, and thence by railway.

PETROLEUM.

In 1867 Russia imported petroleum and kerosene to the value of 2,186,108 rubles, of which 1,173.752, or more than half, came directly from the United States. Of the remainder, 556,672 rubles came from North Germany, 270,324 from England, 70,084 from Austria. In Russia there are only five or six cities lighted with gas, and even in these gas is very rarely used in private houses. Kerosene is rapidly taking the place of candles. The imports will increase for some years until capital is found to work the immense deposits of petrolum and naphtha on the shores of the Caspian Sea, near Astrakhan and near Baku. Some of that even now is sold in the shops.

RAILWAYS.

At present, owing to the energy which is shown in the construction of railways, Russia imports many locomotives and other railway machinery. There are several English, Belgian, and German agencies in both Moscow and St. Petersburg, which have lately received large orders. There is, besides, a large quantity of machinery imported for manufactories. The total amount imported in 1867 was 14,829,409 rubles, of which more than five millions came from England, seven millions from Germany, and over a million from Austria. The United States sent to the value of 26.420 rubles only. Can the locomotive builders of Paterson not yet compete with those of England?

SUGAR, ETC.

The amount of sugar imported in 1867 was 1,159,630 rubles:—From Holland, 618,010; Germany, 412,775; United States, 80,175. The duties on sugar in Russia are high, and most of the sugar used is made from beet-root, which is largely cultivated near Kief.

Of precious woods the imports were 135,896 rubles—more than half from the United States.

Russia imported in 1867 1,852,767 rubles' worth of dye woods; from Germany, 632,080; from England, 405,870; from the United States, 153,605. It imported 2,233,266 rubles' worth of dye and madder extracts; from North Germany, 1,052,548; Holland, 564,312; United States, 430.528.

The quantity of American wine exported to Russia is very remarkable.

Tobacco was imported to the amount of 3,232,362 rubles—nearly one-half of it from Turkey, and cigars to the value of 786,840 rubles. None whatever comes directly from the United States.

TEA.

A new channel of trade with Russia has been lately opened, which brings a large amount of money annually into the hands of English and German merchants. Previous to the year 1862 the importation of tea was forbidden except by the overland route through Siberia. Permission was then granted to import it, and in 1867 there were brought through the European custom-houses 17,538,763 pounds of tea, to the value of 15,603,766 rubles. Of this 11,291 061 rubles' worth passed through Prussia and 2,736,752 through England. It is probable that the completion of the Pacific Railway will greatly affect the future of this trade.

Since the importation of tea in ships has been allowed, the tea trade through Siberia has almost entirely stopped. A considerable quantity was, however, sold at the last fair at Nizhni Novgorod at good prices, having been of a superior quality.

There arrived in Russia in 1867 one ship of 102 tons in ballast, and forty-four ships, aggregate 8625 tons, with cargo. Nineteen carried the American flag. There sailed from Russia for North America twenty-three vessels, aggregate 5317 tons, nineteen of which were under the American flag.

Education in Norway.

A writer in the *People's Magazine* describes the system of education in Norway:—

"It is as thoroughly organized, if not so highly developed, as that of the New England States; and the Training College, High School, and primary schools of Christiania are among the most interesting and instructive sights to be met with in the north of Europe. Throughout the country every child, from the age of eight till confirmation, must attend the primary or higher schools. In these a good knowledge of reading, writing, and ciphering, and also of English, drawing, sewing, etc., is imparted by teachers properly trained and commissioned. In remote and thinly populated districts the schoolmasters reside for a certain portion of the year, distributing their work among two or three localities, as circumstances may demand. Every household and every adult pays a small annual tax for the maintenance of the district school, and the magistrate and clergyman see that it is properly managed. Thus, again, we have another dead level of intelligence, or rather information, among the peasantry; but a 'little learning' has not been found in this case to produce any very dangerous results.

"One very remarkable effect and evidence of the diffusion of elementary education is the number of Norwegian newspapers, every considerable village having its little journal, and in the large towns many papers are published daily. Speaking from my own limited experience, I found the people I met in Christiania very intelligent and well informed. Almost all were able to speak English with more or less fluency, with a high regard for English literature—our modern Homer, the great Sir Walter, being the universal favorite. In three Norwegian book-shops which I entered, I was agreeably surprised to see one end of each counter completely covered with numbers o the sixpenny edition of the Waverley Novels interspersed with copies of some of our more recent popular works.

"The rich old Norse literature is also a favorite study with the large class of people who read, and grammars, reading-books, and dictionaries of that venerable language are issued in abundance from the Christiania press. And it ought not to be forgotten that the yearning after 'Scandinavian unity,' so strong among men of education and students, is in great measure due to the revived interest in the old literature and traditions so powerfully promoted by the scholarly and lamented Münch, and so well maintained by his distinguished colleague, Professor Unger, and others."

—The Queen of England has for some time ceased to be the golden-haired and blooming damsel the painters and coiners would represent her.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6 27 | MOON SETS....4 25
SUN SETS....5 01 | HIGH WATER....12 4a

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDWUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pereire	Havre	New York	Oct. 16
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 14
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 15
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 16
China	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Celia	London	New York	Oct. 17
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 17
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
America	Southampton	New York	Oct. 20
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20

FOR EUROPE

Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Oct. 29
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 31
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 3
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 7
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 29
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Oct. 31
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov. 6
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Nov. 6
Starand Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Nov. 10
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Nov. 14

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig George W. Chase, Bacon, Portland, Warren, & Gleaig.
Br brig Cleo, Marsh, Halifax, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Henry G. Fay, Prescott, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr A. E. Safford Hanson, Providence, John Rommel, jr.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Danversport, do.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Digaton, do.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, Bristol, R. I., do.
Schr Ceres, Treethen, Dover, N. H., do.
Schr Benj Strong, Brown, New London, do.
Schr J. C. Mcshain, Smith, Richmond, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Annie May, May, Boston, do.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Boston, do.
Schr D. Sawyer, Smith, Rockport, do.
Str A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.
Russ. barque Salinl, Eckholm, from Liverpool Sept. 4 with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Brig Clara Brown, Minott, 10 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Tantamount, Montgomery, from St. George, Md., with lumber to S. B. Bailey & Sons.
Schr Hamilton, Smith, from Savannah, with mdse. to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Mechanic, Messick, 3 days from Drawbridge, Del., with grain to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 3 days from Frederick, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Marina M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. Barratt.
Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Potomac, Eldridge, from Alexandria.
Schr F. G. Russell, Clark, from Portland, Ct.
Schr J. R. Ford, Daniels, from Washington.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Eliza Outton, O'Brien, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 14th inst.
Ship Island Home Llewell, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Grimsby 13th inst.
Ships Tuscarora, Rowland, and Saranak, Turley, were up at Mobile 24th inst. for freight.
Ship Albert, Erickson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 12th inst.
Barque Argonaut, Steengrafe, for Falmouth via Philadelphia, cleared at New York 27th inst.
Barque Maria, Moses, for Antwerp via Philadelphia, cleared at New York 27th inst.
Barque Scud, Crosby, from Malaga, reported for Boston, was towed through the Straits of Gibraltar 3d inst.
Barque Estelle de Chile, Rolla, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 13th inst.
Barque Ariel, Douglas, hence, at Deal 14th inst., and at Gravesend same day, for London.
Barque Louise, Delphy, hence, at Queenstown 13th instant.
Barque J. L. Wickwire, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 13th inst.
Brig Kosmos, Parsons, from Boston for Philadelphia, put into New York 27th inst., on account of head winds.
Brig Rollerson Scott, from Boston for Philadelphia, put into New York 27th inst. for a harbor.
Brigs Angelia, Brown, and J. Means, Herrick, hence, at Salem 26th inst.
Schr J. A. Parsons, Clark, hence, at Boston 27th instant.
Schr Ella, Packard, hence, at Portland 28th inst.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 26th instant.
Schr S. Price, Townsend, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 26th inst.
Schr Grace Watson, Nickerson, hence, at New Haven 26th inst.
Schrs Sea Nymph, Conley, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C., and N. & H. Gould, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.
Schr Hannah Louise, hence, at Richmond 24th inst.
Schr Abbie, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B. 24th inst.
Schr Wm. Donnelly, Hunter, and Roanoke, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 23th instant.
Schrs William, Hodgdon, for Cohasset; Crisis, Bowen, for Norwich; Joseph Porter, Burroughs, for Dighton; Maria Hallett, Patten, for Boston; Sarah Perkins, Ward, for Stonington; Keystone, Leighton, for Mystic; J. H. Miller, Wallace, for New Haven; and R. W. Brown, Rodman, for Fall River, all from Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.
Schr Spec, O'Connor, Robinson, from Albany for Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.
Steamer Claymont, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 26th instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Spar Buoy which marked Craven's Shoal, New York bay, is adrift from its moorings; it will be replaced as soon as practicable.
Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 26.

THE OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

RICHARD VAUX,
PRESIDENT.
PETER A. KEYSER,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER,
TREASURER,
H. H. WAINWRIGHT,
SECRETARY,

MANAGERS,
EVAN RANDOLPH,
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
MARTIN LANDENBERGER,
RICHARD C. RIDGWAY,
RICHARD J. DOBBINS,
PETER A. KEYSER,
CHARLES H. MUIRHEID,
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS.

THE "OLD OAKS" CEMETERY

Is situated on the Township Line road, at the intersection of Nicetown lane, and embraces Sixty-nine Acres of romantically beautiful land. It is the estate known for many years as "Old Oaks," late the country seat of John Tucker, Esq.

The name is taken from the great number and unusual thrift and beauty of the majestic "Old Oak" trees now growing on the property, and which lend to it a charm and appearance of permanency peculiarly in harmony with the purposes to which the ground is dedicated.

No better selection of a location for a Cemetery could have been made. All the advantages possessed by each of the other Cemeteries are combined in this. It is central in situation, and easily accessible by good roads from all directions; it is perfectly convenient to and is but a short distance from Germantown, Manyunk, Nicetown, Frankford, and Bridesburg, and can be reached from all parts of the City of Philadelphia by means of Broad street, which is now the most attractive and commanding in appearance of any avenue not only in this city, but in the whole country, and which is free from those interruptions and delays which render private travel on most of our highways not only disagreeable but often dangerous

It extends for long distances on both Nicetown lane and the Township Line road, and will have three main and ornamental gateways, so as to afford facilities for ingress and egress from all directions, and the drives through the place, and all the approaches to it are so arranged that its embellishments and superior advantages cannot fail to be at once seen and appreciated by the visitor.

It is the intention of the proprietors to make "Old Oaks" the most beautiful Cemetery in America, and the artificial decorations, the lakes, drives, walks, and horticultural ornamentation will give it an appearance unsurpassed by any other ever brought to public notice, and will tend to allay the feeling of gloom often caused by the sombre and funereal aspect so prevalent in Cemeteries generally.

The Buildings on the property are well known as the most costly and handsome ever erected by private capital. The Mansion will be used in part as a Chapel, and the surroundings beautified in keeping with the character of the place; in a word, the Proprietors wish to do away with the feeling of repulsiveness so often associated with Graveyards and Charnel Houses, and hold out every inducement to the friends and relatives of the departed to visit the grounds which contain relics so precious to them.

The "Old Oaks" will be made an object of interest to strangers, as well as residents of Philadelphia, and while the solemnity of the scene will not be violated, yet the impression will be conveyed that death is a mere separation, and that those who have fought "life's battle" are only resting from their labors, and are always kept alive in the memory of their survivors.

The grounds will be open to Visitors at all hours during the day. The office of the Company is at

No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

ROOM No. 1,

Where maps and plans of the Cemetery can be seen, applications made for lots, and any desired information given. 10 28 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE
FOR
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9,
GRAND COMBINATION OF DOUBLE COMPANY,

Mr H. L. BATEMAN desires to announce that he will commence a brief season of Opera Bouffe performances (consisting of twelve nights only), at the Academy of Music on
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
when he will have the pleasure of introducing, for the first time, to the musical community of Philadelphia, the celebrated Opera by J. Offenbach, entitled
BARBE BLEUE,
which has for three years been a chief attraction among works of this popular and captivating class in Paris and throughout the principal cities of Europe, and which it has been his fortunate opportunity to present with
RARE AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
before the American public. At Niblo's Garden, New York, upwards of
ONE HUNDRED REPRESENTATIONS
were given during the summer season just passed, and were witnessed by the
LARGEST AND MOST ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES
that have ever assembled at that place of entertainment. An universal recognition has been given to this production, as fully equal to and worthy of rank beside that of the brilliantly successful Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein, with which the public of Philadelphia are already familiar. For the thorough interpretation of this graceful and charming work, Mr. Bateman secured in Paris the services of an
ENTIRELY NEW OPERATIC TROUPE,
comprising a number of the
MOST EMINENT ARTISTES OF THE DAY,
With these are now united the
COMPLETE ORIGINAL COMPANY
which has hitherto appeared in Philadelphia under Mr Bateman's dire

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868.

Democracy in 1864 and 1868.

The rallying cry of the Democracy in 1864 was, "The war is a failure—let us have peace." Peace then meant a humiliating surrender to the Rebellion. Its leaders haughtily declared that in no event would they recognize the authority of the National Government. They refused to entertain all negotiations which were not based on disunion. The Northern Democratic leaders, however, favored the idea of reconstructing a new Union, after the Confederacy was firmly established, by transferring free Commonwealths to the control of Jeff. Davis as speedily as they could be induced to submit to this degrading ordeal. Professing devotion to the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, the only practical method suggested of accomplishing their avowed object was the most shameful surrender recorded in history of a brave, powerful, and virtuous people to a band of arrogant, pretentious, and wicked conspirators. Such a new Union, founded on the ruins of the original Republic, was openly advocated by Vallandigham, and Seymour intimated his readiness to support it, when he gave expression to his admiration for the Montgomery constitution. Republican determination, Republican valor, Lincoln's wisdom, Grant's military genius, and the heroic devotion of the American army, crushed the Democratic platform of 1864 into atoms, and made it the scorn of brave and honest men throughout the civilized world. Before its condemnation of the war as "a failure" was fairly circulated in the remote districts of the country, Sherman had commenced his all-conquering career of triumph from the centre to the sea, Grant had completed his combinations for crushing the head of the secession serpent at Richmond, and the people beheld one grand triumph following another in quick succession, until the crowning victory at Appomattox terminated the conflict. Amid all these military movements, it was well understood on both sides that the most powerful cause of the triumph of our arms was the reelection of Abraham Lincoln. The emphatic expression of the determination of the people of the North to subdue the Rebellion at all hazards, was referred to at the time by General Grant, in an official letter, as an event of deep military as well as political significance; and although the Rebels did not immediately surrender, they abandoned all rational grounds of hope, and fought on from sheer desperation.

As the Democracy in the Presidential campaign of 1864 adopted a rallying cry devised and intended to cheer the Rebellion, so in 1868 they enter the contest with the declaration that "Republican reconstruction is a failure—let us have war to overturn it." Our readers are familiar with the many disadvantages to which the policy of Congress has been subjected, and with the incessant difficulties which have been caused by the interference of Andrew Johnson. With Grant in the Presidential chair very different results may be anticipated, and we apprehend that he will be as successful in completing the work of reconstruction as he was in crushing the Rebellion. Andrew Johnson has unfortunately encouraged and incited the turbulent spirits of the South to renew, in various forms, opposition to the will of the nation. The Democratic platform also invokes them to overthrow the newly established State governments, and Blair has promised that a Democratic President will destroy these governments by force of arms. The vain hope is thus revived that Rebel rule, with all its horrors, iniquities, and injustice; its massacres and murders, and its undying hatred of the Union and true Union men, will be restored in the whole territory south of Mason and Dixon's line. The election of Grant will dissipate this delusion finally and forever, and as soon as it disappears reconstruction will become an easy task. The Southern people will learn to be just to their fellow-citizens and loyal in their relations to the National Government, and they will speedily find that their best interests can be best served by graceful submission to their inevitable destiny. They will gain a thousand times more from acquiescence in Grant's maxim, "Let us have peace," than from a response to Blair's incitement to another war.

Democratic Journals that faltered in their allegiance to Seymour have now to perform the awkward task of renewing their vows, and they must also seek "to justify their deeds unto themselves" by finding additional charms in their slighted candidate and new and overpowering reasons for his election. With "vivid eloquence" he is now brought forward as furnishing a new and unexpected element to the canvass. This new thing that the party is bade to rejoice over as the force which is to turn the tide of battle and incite the laborers unto renewed action even in this eleventh hour is—brains! There is a freshness and simplicity in this declaration that we would have hardly expected to find in the carefully rounded periods of the *World*. We have been long accustomed to ringing changes upon the alliterations of bullets and ballots, and the Democracy during the present campaign has added Blair's Brodhead Blunder to the harmonious list; but it is left to them, as their last crowning work, to make this final and glorious addition.

The personal interference of Seymour in the canvass is the theme for a loud rejoicing, as the prophecy of certain and inevitable triumph, and it is truly an unexpected cause of congratulation, for Mr. Seymour, as an orator, has not proved himself the master of that most important part of the science—the knowledge of where to stop! The Democrats sum up all the crimes of General Grant in a most terrible climax when they tell us that he says too little; but they have already suffered, and are likely to suffer more, from candidates who say too much, and will let the cat out of the bag—a cat, a very injudicious cat, that will a tale unfold about the intentions of the party when it is again in power, startling to a people whose best hope is in the talismanic words—"Let us have peace."

The Last Rally.

On Tuesday next the great political contest which is to decide the fate of the Republic for the next four years, and perhaps forever, is to come off, and the issues between the two contending parties are so plainly marked that no patriotic man can have any excuse for mistaking his duty on that occasion. The ranks of the Democracy are already demoralized by premonitions of approaching defeat and annihilation, and it only remains for the Republicans to make one last grand charge to win a victory so complete that traitors and Copperheads will never dare to present an organized resistance to the loyal people of the country again. Let us in this election confirm the victories which we won on the field, and by the election of Grant and Colfax by an overwhelming majority let us give the country peace. On Saturday evening there will be a last grand rally of the Republicans of Philadelphia at the Academy of Music. The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton will speak on that occasion, and we may be sure that his welcome will be as enthusiastic as his claims on the consideration of the loyal people of this loyal city are great. Mr. Stanton was faithful among the faithless; he has proved his claim to the title of a pure and high-minded patriot, and Philadelphia will do him honor. A speech from Mr. Stanton on the issues of the hour is a fitting close for the campaign, and his eloquence will confirm the strong and decide the wavering. The last rally of the Republicans on Saturday evening will be rendered more imposing by the presence of this distinguished patriot, and it is not necessary for us to urge our readers to be in attendance, for the immense building will be too small to hold all who will desire to hear Mr. Stanton's speech. After the meeting is over Mr. Stanton will be serenaded at the Union League House, and he may then be expected to say a few words of counsel and encouragement to those who were unable to gain admittance to the Academy of Music.

Santa Anna.

As long ago as April 21, 1836, Sam Houston fought the battle of San Jacinto and made Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna a prisoner. For his services in Americanizing Texas, Houston deserves to be remembered with gratitude; but if he had on that occasion thrown aside the amenities of civilized warfare, and hung Don Antonio, he would have merited a richer reward. Ever since Don Antonio has been of man's stature he has been in mischief. It will require a half century of perfect repose for Mexico, his unhappy birthplace, to recover from the evils which he has already inflicted upon her; and he is still at work. The loss of a leg has not diminished his passion for intrigue or assuaged his appetite for bloodletting in a small way. The only effectual remedy will be decapitation, for the old professional instigator of revolutions and fulminator of pronunciamentos has evidently made up his mind not to die a natural death.

We are prompted to these unkind and somewhat uncharitable remarks by the recent mail advices from Mexico, in which, as is usually the case, Don Antonio's name figures conspicuously. It appears that the irrepressible Don some time since despatched a messenger to Vera Cruz, with instructions to raise the standard of revolt in that city, of which he was commanded to obtain possession by hook or crook, in the name of Santa Anna, as Commander-in-Chief of the new faction for the restoration of rights, etc. Some of the emissaries of this messenger have been captured in Vera Cruz and on the border, and on their persons were found revolutionary documents bearing the name of the Don followed by a long and ostentatious string of titles and decorations. When these documents were produced in the Mexican Congress and read for the edification of that body, they elicited a roar of laughter. Such a reception they well deserved, for the Don's capacity for mischief is quite exhausted, and his schemes should give rise to no serious apprehensions. Yet as long as he continues to breathe he will continue to stir up insurrection, which, although certain to prove futile, cannot but create disquietude, and postpone the ultimate and perfect settlement of the country. So we beg of our Mexican neighbors to wind up Don Antonio's career as soon as they can lay hands on him again. It matters little whether he is hung or guillotined; the one thing essential is to put an end to him in some fashion.

Charles Francis Adams, the ex-Minister to England, is a sort of political enigma, just as his son, John Quincy, Jr., is a kind of political incongruity. The latter persists in talking on both sides of the Presidential question, while the former refuses to talk at all. The Hartford *Post*, however, claims to speak for the elder Adams, on good authority and without violation of confidence. It says that Mr. Adams, "in private conversation with intimate friends, expresses himself as strongly in favor of Grant and Colfax, and declares that he shall feel it his duty to vote for them at the coming election." The elder Adams, unlike his son, has something more than "the accident of birth" to commend him to public notice. By reason of this we can readily account for his refusal to disgrace his illustrious name by giving in his adherence to the party which is controlled by the very men who attempted to gag "the Old Man Eloquent," his father, in the national Congress, when to advocate the rights of our common humanity for all men was more than a disgrace—a crime.

Horatio Seymour is distressed because, according to his way of twisting the King's English in the mouth of his opponents, the Republican speakers and presses "declare that reconstruction is a failure, that the South is still in a condition of rebellion, that its social disorders demand the presence of great armies, and that the first duty of Congress when its meets will be to turn reconstructed Georgia out of the Union again." Vote for Seymour and Blair, and elect them, and all the contortions of the truth embraced in this sentence will be consummated, reconstruction will become a failure, the South will entirely relapse into rebellion, the maintenance of a formidable standing army will become necessary to the preservation of even the semblance of peace, and the first duty of Congress will be to place all the Southern States again under probation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SENTENCE HAS BEEN PASSED against the admission of foreign perfumes by the protective tariff, but were it otherwise, no French, German, or Italian extract could compete with PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, in the state of absolute perfection to which it has been brought. Sold by all Druggists. 1*

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. K. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

☞ CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No 212 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, October 28, 1868.

The Judges of each Election Division comprising the City of Philadelphia will call at this office on SATURDAY, October 31, to receive the Blanks, Stationery, and Books necessary to conduct the Presidential Election on the 3d proximo.

It has been ruled by the Court of Common Pleas that the Election Officers elected at the General Election, October 13, 1868, are to hold the Presidential Election in the same year.

DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER,
JOHN F. ALLDER,
City Commissioners.

10 29 3t

☞ THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No 823 SHIPPEN Street, will be opened to the public THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children and other interesting exercises. 1t*

☞ THE SECOND ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE, in aid of the Home for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING Oct. 29, 1868, commencing at 8 o'clock. A number of beautiful pieces will be sung by a company of nearly one thousand children under direction of Prof. W. G. Fischer. Standing Tickets and Tickets for Amphitheatre, 50 cents each, to be had at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street; also at the Academy this evening. [10 24 5t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Street.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.

10 21 12.* THOMAS F. HARRIS, Secretary.

☞ DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

☞ THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you can rich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 2 stuth 1m*

Great Fall in Great Fall Clothing!

We began to sell so fast
All our Clothing for the Fall,
That we thought we wouldn't have
Any more at all,
To accommodate the crowds
Of busy people all,
Who came rushing for the goods
To our GREAT BROWN HALL!

But we knew it wouldn't do
To have no clothes at all
For the folks who came to buy
At our GREAT BROWN HALL.

So we kept the mill a going,
And we set to work, and got
Another and a bigger,
And a more tremendous lot.

And now again we're ready,
And we still enjoy the fun
Of the mighty crowds of people
As they run, run, run,
In a driving sort of hurry,
Crowding more and more,
For Fall and Winter Clothing,
To our GREAT BROWN STORE.

Rush along, busy people; we are ready for you, as fast as you come.
A SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR EVERYBODY.
PRICES EXACTLY TO SUIT YOU.
Come and see for yourself.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 25 6p

POLITICAL.

IRELAND, GRANT, COLFAX,

AND VICTORY.

A Meeting of the Irish Citizens of Philadelphia will be held

THIS (Thursday) EVENING,

AT CONCERT HALL.

All who are in favor of the election of GRANT and COLFAX, and who are willing to AID the oppressed people of every clime, but more ESPECIALLY the down-trodden people of IRELAND, are invited to be present.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting

Major-General N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts.
Hon. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.
Hon. A. G. CURTIN.
DAVID BELL, LL.D., Editor "Irish Republic."
JOHN M. MORIARTY, Esq.
Hon. PATRICK CORBETT, of Syracuse.
Major-General J. T. OWEN.

IRISHMEN, RALLY, RALLY,

FOR IRELAND AND LIBERTY?

Seats reserved for Ladies. 1t

☞ COLONEL MOSS, OF MISSOURI, AND JAMES M. SCOVEL OF NEW JERSEY, will address Grant and Colfax Meetings at the following places:—

FRIDAY, October 30—Egg Harbor City, N. J.
FRIDAY EVENING, October 30—English's Creek, N. J.
SATURDAY, October 31—Vineland, N. J.
MONDAY, November 2—Cape May Court House, N. J. 10 29 4t*

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 20.

I. The Club will assemble at the DEPOT, NINTH and GREEN Streets, THURSDAY, October 29th, 1868, at 7 o'clock P. M., *sharp*, to proceed to NORRISTOWN.

Train will leave at 7:20 precisely.

II. Tickets for round trip FIFTY CENTS—for sale at Headquarters after 3 P. M., the 29th instant.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 10 28 2t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 21.

I. The Club will assemble at WALNUT STREET WHARF, FRIDAY, Oct 30, 1868, at 6 o'clock P. M., to proceed to TRENTON, New Jersey. *Cars will leave depot at six forty-five P. M.*

II. Tickets for the round trip ONE DOLLAR, for sale at Headquarters after 3 P. M. of the 30th.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 10 29 2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK
BY
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

MABEL'S MISTAKE,

BY
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,

Author of "Fashion and Famine," "Doubly False," "Soldier's Orphans," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "The Heiress," "The Wife's Secret," etc.

And New Editions of all of Mrs Ann S. Stephens' and Mrs Emma D. E. N. Southworth's works are published and for sale this day by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADA.

I.

MABEL'S MISTAKE. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, author of "Fashion and Famine," etc. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

ANN S. STEPHENS' OTHER WORKS

Doubly False	$1 50	The Rejected Wife	$1 50
The Soldier's Orphans	1 50	Mary Derwent	1 50
Silent Struggles	1 50	Fashion and Famine	1 50
The Wife's Secret	1 50	The Old Homestead	1 50
The Gold Brick	1 50	The Heiress	1 50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth at $1 75 each.

II.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S WORKS

The Widow's Son	$1 50	The Lost Heiress	$1 50
Bride of Llewellyn	1 50	The Two Sisters	1 50
The Fortune Seeker	1 50	The Three Beauties	1 50
Allworth Abbey	1 50	Vivia: Secret of Power	1 50
The Bridal Eve	1 50	The Missing Bride	1 50
The Fatal Marriage	1 50	Wife's Victory	1 50
Love's Labor Won	1 50	The Mother-in-Law	1 50
Deserted Wife	1 50	Retribution	1 50
The Gipsy's Prophecy	1 50	India of Pearl River	1 50
Haunted Homestead	1 50	Curse of Clifton	1 50
Lady of the Isle	1 50	Discarded Daughter	1 50

Above books are each published in paper cover at $1 50 each, or each one is issued in cloth at $1 75 each.

III.

FRANCATELLI'S CELEBRATED COOK BOOK.—THE MODERN COOK. A Practical Guide to the culinary art in all its branches, comprising, in addition to English Cookery, the most approved and recherche systems of French, Italian, and German Cookery; adapted as well for the largest establishments as for the use of private families. By Charles Elme Francatelli, pupil to the celebrated Careme. New edition, revised and enlarged. With six-y-two illustrations. Complete in one large octavo volume of 612 numbered pages, bound in cloth. Price Five Dollars.

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Every housekeeper should possess at least one of them, as they would save the price of it in a week's cooking

Miss Leslie's New Cookery Book	$1 75
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Widdifield's New Cook Book	1 75
Mrs. Hale's New Cook Book	1 75
Miss Leslie's New Receipts for Cooking	1 75
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million	1 75
The Family Save All. By Author National Cook	1 75
Francatelli's Celebrated Cook Book. The Modern Cook, with 62 illustrations 600 large octavo pages	5 00

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All Books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at publishers' prices. Call in person, or send for whatever books you want, to

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 25 6p

THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward,
MOUNT MORIAH,
by geographical position, is
FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,
and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, No. 1436 GIRARD Avenue, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

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ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,

Embroidered Lace Curtains
NEW DESIGNS,

From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
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NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
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JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3sp

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN GERMANTOWN.—BOARD, with four large and well-furnished rooms, at No 68 TULPEHOCKEN Street, Germantown. Reference required. 10 27 4t*

WANTS.

WANTED—FOR A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, a suit of THREE ROOMS (two connecting); private family preferred.
Location—Brown to Master, and Fifteenth to Nineteenth streets.
Address "Home," this office. 10 29 6t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

MADAM ROESSLER,
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No. 321 GREEN Street,
has just returned from Paris with
A NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL KINDS OF COSTUMES,
FOR FANCY BALLS, PARTIES, PRIVATE THEATRICALS, FETES, ETC.,
which will be loaned at
VERY REASONABLE RATE. [10 29 3t4p

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
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OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS.
MANUFACTURED BY SHOENBERGER & CO.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street, 10 28 1m rp*

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WILL OFFER FROM TO-DAY
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To select from their LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF DRY GOODS, by reducing the price of the following articles:—

Fancy Silks, Colored Silks,
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With a great variety of NEW FABRICS for
Ladies' Dresses and Walking Suits.

Ladies' Dresses made to order in the newest and most fashionable manner.
We are determined to maintain our reputation for the BEST GOODS AND LOWEST PRICES.

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SUPERIOR QUALITY
BLACK SILK VELVETS
FOR
LADIES' CLOAKS.

"Montagnac" Velvet Cloths,
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With a great variety of
VELVETEENS,
In Blues, Blacks, Purples, and Browns,
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Just in store, a new and very choice invoice of genuine imported
CABANAS,
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And other Brands, at prices reduced lower than for years past.
ALSO, S. O. FUGUET & SON'S
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Fully equal to any and all imported Cigars, at prices thirty per cent. lower than the imported.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
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The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO
10 13 tuthsalm No. 126 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT—THE MODERN RESIDENCE, with double three-story back buildings and all extra conveniences, with five feet side yard, situate No. 162 N. NINETEENTH street, above Arch, and in perfect order. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
11* No. 733 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS location—Four-story Store No. 218 ARCH Street. Possession 1st of January. Apply on the premises. 10 27 6t*

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 21 6

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 29 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1868.

It is characteristic of

HORACE GREELEY

that he declines to run for Congress in the Fifth District, and leaves the disputation of that honor between General Nelson Taylor and John Morrissey.

He accepts, however, the nomination of the Republican County Convention for the office of Register, and has for his opponent the Hon. Michael Conolly.

His conduct needs no explanation. Its aim is simply to strengthen the Republican ticket, as it will certainly do, by an increased number of voters.

The attendance at the investigation of the

ROSENBERG NATURALIZATION FRAUDS,

in the room of the United States District Attorney, before Commissioner Osborn, has been crowded daily.

On the part of the defense an attempt was unsuccessfully made to obtain a dismissal of the case, on the ground that the act under which the proceedings was instituted applied only to seamen and their naturalization papers.

Meanwhile arrangements have been made to arrest, under warrants from the United States Court, every person presenting a fraudulent naturalization paper.

Aside from this system of fraud, the names o four thousand persons have been discovered who do not live in the localities whence they were registered.

Consequently, an extensive force has been organized, whose sole business it will be to in quire into the right to vote of every person registered.

On Tuesday evening

UNION SQUARE

and its surroundings were occupied by abou twenty thousand people assembled to listen to the utterances of the great and gifted General Frank P. Blair, Jr.

He arrived rather late, but was received with violent screams, which seemed like endeavors to choke off that tall talker, Mr. James N. Thayer.

The tall talker, however, refused to be choked off, and talked on until he had had his say out, and the orator of the evening came forward.

Perhaps there are no such things as omens.

Otherwise it would seem a little singular that just as he did so the great calcium light should be extinguished, and the gas-light spread-eagle should "go out," all except his bill, and steadfastly refuse all attempts at reillumination.

The trappings inside Tammany Hall and outside, around Union square, were expensive and lavish. All that blinding lights, flaunting streamers, deafening bells and cannon, and brazen music could do was done until midnight came.

Before the meeting broke up specimen "Brick" Pomeroy soliloquized aloud.

On the same evening the

BROOKLYN BOYS IN BLUE

had a magnificent turnout, and were joined by those from Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark.

The line of the procession was indicated by those intermittent fire spouts, in the shape of rockets and Roman candles, which are the universal expression of political emotion.

Superintendent Kennedy, by-the-by, has forbidden any election bondres to be lit, and has ordered the confiscation of all boxes, barrels, hogsheads, etc. accumulated for such purpose. The

POLICE COURTS

are at present busy with a batch of burglaries, forgeries, larcenies, homicides, malicious prosecutions, and what not. To wit:—

On Tuesday afternoon a number of deputy-collectors, among whom was Frederick B. Lawrence, visited Irishtown, in the Fifth ward, Brooklyn, for the purpose of making a raid upon some illicit distilleries there. An improvised crowd attacked them with sticks and stones, and Lawrence, firing a pistol in self defense, accidentally, though it is believed not fatally, shot a woman who was taking no part in the affray.

Retribution in a very swift form overtook a young blackguard, aged fourteen, who was in the habit of applying the filthiest epithets in the Five Points dictionary to the wife of a coal-barge captain at one of the East river piers. She put an end to it and him by shooting him dead with a Sharp's revolver.

A Mr. R. G. Alexander has been running up a bill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and presenting a forged check in payment thereof.

John Spicer, accused of complicity in the larceny of $45,000 worth of United States bonds from the Sub-Treasury last July, will receive his doom this morning at the hands of the Tombs magistrate.

You remember the robbing of a dray load of trunks belonging to Mr. Black, of the firm of Ball & Black, jewelers? All the trunks excepting four and a tin box whose contents are valued at $2000 have come to light in a whimsical manner. At different hours of successive nights they were discovered by the police, abandoned at a dozen different points along Fifth avenue and Broadway, and most of them repainted and the articles of dress transferred.

A thief named Gough has been imitating the audacity of the Ball & Black thieves by entering the bed-room of two ladies living in Bleecker street, and snatching and making off with watches and diamond rings to the value of several hundred dollars, while their owners were *en deshabille* and in bed.

A six thousand dollar burglary in Canal street has likewise been frustrated. The burglars, two in number, had hired the unoccupied basement of the premises, under pretense of opening a trunk store. During the night they concealed themselves in their newly hired basement, and from the store above conveyed six thousand dollars' worth of feathers and satins into a small instalment of trunks. As they were removing these at six o'clock next morning, one of the few Argus-eyed M. P.'s chipped a stopper on them.

In the Brooklyn Supreme Court Mr. Leonard G. Klinck, in his suit against Charles L. Harding and others for $30,000 damages, has received a verdict of $5000 in his favor. His suit grew out of the defalcation of Folger & Tibbs, two years ago, when that firm bought $100,000 worth of goods on credit, and immediately disposed of them below cost to various Western firms. Some of them were traced to the store of a Cincinnati auctioneer, to whom they had been consigned by Mr. Klinck. One of the results of the prosecution instituted against the firm of Folger & Tibbs by its creditors was the imprisonment of Klinck, whose suit for malicious prosecution has just been triumphantly (for him) terminated.

And these paragraphs would be strung out to a wearisome length were I to detail the probable murders and certain homicides that have loomed up within the last two days.

THE YOUNGER TYNG

has excited the ire of the Rev. S. M. Rice, rector of Jersey City Grace Church, by announcing his intention to preach next Tuesday evening in the wigwam of that metropolis.

The Reverend Rice, indeed, goes so far as to accuse him of waywardness and eccentricity, and thinks he would be better employed in visiting his sick and burying his dead, than in rendering himself once more liable to an ecclesiastical trial and admonition.

But young Tyng, in his way (like Henry Ward Beecher in his), smiles at Satan's darts, whilst he faces a frowning world, and says, "Talk on, brothers, talk on: have it all your own way."

For the last two days the subject of

RITUALISM

has been discussed in the Protestant Episcopal Convention. Some of the clergy thought that the tendency towards Ritualism ran into indecency, and some that the less said about it the less would be known about it, and the less known about it the better. Yesterday was the closing-up day.

ANNA DICKINSON

is shortly to lecture here on "Workingwomen." The lecture is to be for the benefit of the "Workingwomen's Central Association," and Cooper Hall is to be placed gratuitously at her disposal.

The lectures on comparative anatomy by

PROF. F. G. LEMERCIER

are drawing large audiences at Cooper Institute.

All the salient points are illustrated by magnified models, which he dissects, and which are of such a size that no process of the dissection is lost upon any intelligent listener.

These models are called "Clastic Models," and were prepared expressly for Prof. Lemercier's use by Dr. Augoux, of Paris.

The latest sensation in which

MR. BERGH'S DETECTIVES

have figured in stopping a dog-fight that was in progress in Williamsburg. A choice collection of the fancy were there; but the detectives used their revolvers so judiciously that the S. P. C. A. triumphed, and the principal malefactors were arrested.

MISS KELLOGG

has been singing in what by the happy exaggeration of compliment is called opera. With the solitary exception of Miss Kellogg's the singing and acting have been execrable.

As exhibitions of herself—her voice, her culture, her dramatic sentiment—her every appearance has been a success.

As an exhibition of any artistic good in her support, they have been failures.

The desire to see

LEOTARD

has caused every seat for to-night at the Academy of Music to be taken.

From the line of ticket purchasers visible at the various places of sale, you might think the muscular Christians of the nineteenth century were turning into the Gymnosophists of the ninth.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the new sensation drama of *F; or, Branded*, will be performed this evening, with Mr. E. L. Davenport in four distinct characters.

AT THE ARCH Lotta's engagement will conclude at the end of the present week, so that there will be but a few more opportunities to see her.

Mrs. Drew announces that she has purchased the sole right to present in this city Mr. H. J. Byron's drama of the *Lancashire Lass*. This play is now being very successfully performed at Wallack's Theatre, New York, and it will be produced at the Arch on Monday evening, November 9.

AT THE CHESNUT the last evening performance of *The Grand Duchess* will be given to-night. To-morrow the Worrell Sisters will have a benefit, when *La Belle Helene* will be produced. The farce of *The Good for Nothing* will be given as an afterpiece, with Miss Jennie Worrell as "Nan."

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive miscellaneous entertainment.

AT CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's Orchestral Matinee, on Saturday, at Musical Fund Hall, Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony" will be performed. A delegation from the New York Philharmonic Society will assist.

The rehearsals of the "Reformation Symphony," by the combined orchestras of Carl Sentz, Mark Hassler, and the New York Philharmonic Society, are being conducted with great care and vigor, having reference to its production in a style of inimitable and unsurpassed grandeur and efficiency. Musical Fund Hall will doubtless be crowded on Saturday afternoon.

THE SEASON OF OPERA BOUFFE which will commence at the Academy of Music on Monday, November 9, promises to be a brilliant one. Mr. Bateman has two companies in the field, and in addition to Tostee, Duchesne, Leluc, Lagriffoul, and the other artists who have already established their reputations in this city, we will have an opportunity to make the acquaintance of Irma, Aujac, and the rest whose fame has reached us from other quarters. The season is limited to twelve nights, and *Barbe Bleue*, with Irma and Aujac in the leading *roles*, will be given during the first week. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Wednesday, November 4, at the Academy of Music and at the music store of Messrs. Boner & Co., No. 1102 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ready-made finest assortment in the city; also, choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none—equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OBSERVE.

First quality of material,
First-class workmanship,
Latest style, is the
Ready-made Clothing at
CHARLES STOKES & Co's.

JUST BEING OPENED.

All new.
Brown, Drab, and Green-mixed Irish Freize Coatings,
Dark and Light Brown and Green Scotch Cheviots,
for suits.
Black, Brown, Dahlia Blue, and the beautiful
NEW COLORED BEAVERS,
for Walking and Evening Coats, an elegant novelty for Gents' wear, to be found only at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s.
An endless variety of Fancy Cassimeres.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner Helweg will no employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 536 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 25 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS MAKING in the latest Paris styles.
M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
No. 1024 Chesnut street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

MABEL'S MISTAKE, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Author of "Fashion and Famine," "Doubly False," etc.—It is only a few months since we chronicled the publication of "Doubly False" by this popular authoress, but although that book created an enthusiasm which perhaps no former work of hers ever surpassed, we find the volume before us in many respects worthy of higher praise than its predecessors. In point of dramatic effect and thrilling interest "Mabel's Mistake" is fully its equal, and, regarded in an artistic point of view, we think it superior both in its range of characters and power of portrayal. The heroine, Mabel, is one of the most beautiful conceptions we remember in any book, and the leading assistant *dramatis personæ* are drawn with a vigor and vividness that make them fitting auxiliaries. The character of James Harrington, in sacrificing whom along with herself to what she believed duty Mabel's Mistake consisted, is a noble, manly creation, that stands out before us as clearly as the men moving about us daily. For sale by T. B Peterson & Bros., No. 306 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of sixth, No. 614 is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to step in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Cosmic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARD.—We have a splendid stock of the *very newest* things on our counter and though our sales are so large we have forty cutters and seven hundred hands to keep our Salesrooms filled.

These facts are open for the inspection of any who will call and see for themselves.

The New Goods just receiving are:—
Fall Overcoats, from $7·75 to $35.
Indispensable Suits.
Street Jackets.
Heavy Sacks (to do without overcoats).
Fancy Over Sacks.
Stylish Chesterfields.
Youths' Chesterfields.
Boys' Double-breasted Sacks.
Youths' and Boys' Suits.
Children's Garibaldis.
Children's Bismarks.
Children's Prince Imperials.
Children's Chamberlains.
Children's Fancy Overcoats.

A large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MELCH—COFFAY.—On Thursday evening, the 17th instant, by Rev. J. Houston Eccles'on at he residence of the bride's parents Mr. JOHN B MELCH to Miss MARY A. COFFAY, both of this city.

STODDART—GILBERT.—On Tuesday evening, October 27, by the Rev. A. A. Willits D. D., Mr. CURWEN STODDART Jr., to Miss KATE H., daughter of John Gilbert, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BRIEDENHART.—On the 27th instant, JOHN C. BREIDENHART.

His relatives and male friends, and also the members of Lodge, No. 51, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1905 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. 12

CALVERT.—On the 27th instant, after a lingering illness, RICHARD T. CALVERT, in his 44th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Eastern Star Lodge, No. 186, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark Lodge, and the Order in general; also Beck's Philadelphia Band, and the musical fraternity; also the Columbia Hose Company are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 236 N. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GRAY—On the 28th instant, Mr. WILLIAM GRAY, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of St. Augustine's & St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 317 Girard avenue, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

PAULUS.—On the 27th inst., CHARLES PAULUS, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends, and William B. Schnider Lodge, No. 419, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark, No. 81; Empire Lodge, No. 194, I. O. of O. F.; and all the societies of which he was a member, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 Congress street, on Sunday at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth street Union Vault.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 19

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—
THE LANCASHIRE LASS.
MRS. JOHN DREW begs to announce to the public that she purchased from Lester Wallack, Esq., the sole right to present in this city H. J. Byron's successful drama called THE LANCASHIRE LASS, as soon as the manuscript play arrived in this country. The drama (now being acted at Wallack's, New York, with the greatest success) will be produced at the
ARCH STREET THEATRE
ON MONDAY EVENING, November 9,
WITH NEW SCENERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND GREAT CAST. 10 29 4t

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

DRY GOODS.

1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
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HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

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CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
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727 POPULAR PRICES 727
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.

Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

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LINEN DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES IN EVERY VARIETY.

Together with our large stock of
DOMESTIC MUSLINS, CRASH, ETC.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
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FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE OPEN
LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
10 13 tuth3m HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.

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CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
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SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TARLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
Will be sold at
A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS,
WARBURTON,
10 10tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
BLINDS---SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.
BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made, and lettered 9 29 mths2m

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York, Post Office Box, 4294. 10 13 1m

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
OPENED THIS DAY FROM AUCTION.

50 pieces EXTRA HEAVY AND EXTRA FINE STRIPE POPLINS, 38 and 45 cents; cost over 60 to import.
FINE DOUBLE WIDTH FRENCH POPLINS, 88 cents and $1.
HANDSOME SILK EPINGLINES,
SUPERB BLACK SIBARITZ CLOTH, 2 HEAVY.
4-4 SERGE CLOTHS FOR SUITS.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK SILKS FOR SUITS, $1·87, $2·00, $2·25.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $2 50, $2 75, and $3.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS, $3 50 to $5.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN THE MARKET.
SPECIALTY IN BLACK SILKS.
100 dozen BLACK KID GLOVES from auction, $1·10.
Also, GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
20 dozen Men's Real Kid, Dark Colors, $1·25.
Job lot Gents' White Dog Gloves, $1.
A splendid line of Ladies' Merino Hosiery.
Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs. Great Bargains
Men's Colored Border Hdkfs., 37, 45, and 50 cents.
Genuine Balbriggan Hosiery; very low.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs., a specialty.
LOWEST AND ALL-WOOL FLANNELS in variety.
CANTON FLANNELS, Bleached and Brown.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Underwear.
Black Alpacas, cheapest in the city.
50 pieces Merrimac Calicoes, 12½ cents.
4-4 English Chintzes (Hoyle's) 25 and 31 cents.
100 pieces 6-4 FRENCH SHEER MULL, for Evening Dresses 37½ cents to $1. Cost double. Only 10 yards in a dress.

Velveteens! Velveteens!

VELVETEENS FROM AUCTION.
VELVETEENS, ALL SHADES.
VELVETEENS, HANDSOME BROWNS.
VELVETEENS, ELEGANT BLACKS.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS, BEST IN THE MARKET.
FONSON'S BEST VELVETS.

Housekeeping Goods, a Full Line.

Damask Table Linens, extra heavy.
Napkins, Towels, Doyles, etc. etc.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS TO REDUCE STOCK.
HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS CLOSING OUT.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
OPENED TO-DAY FROM YESTERDAY'S SALES,

HEAVY SICILIAN POPLINS,
DOUBLE WIDTH,
Brown, Blue, Purple, Green, and Wine Colors.
At 44 Cents, Cost 65 to Import.
Also, 25 PIECES HEAVY POPLINS,
Paris Stripes, all colors, at 33 cents, cost 42 cents to land.

ALSO, ONE LOT
DOUBLE WIDTH SERGES,
37½ cents, cost 60 cents.

ALSO, ONE LOT
VERY RICH SILK SERGES,
Most Desirable Colorings, at $1 50, less than cost to import.

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.
10 29 thstu3t PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuth3m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
at prices much below usual rates.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
827 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CIGAR NOTICE.

Particular attention invited to our choice stock of CIGARS, comprising leading Imported Brands and Foguet's "Mariana Rita," and "Fra Diavolo" brands. These fine Philadelphia-made Cigars are proving standard articles, by reason of their intrinsic merits and moderate prices. Smokers who have not made their acquaintance, or fairly tried them, should do so now. Sold in original packages at lowest figures.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
10 24 6t5p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
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The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

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BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in all Government Securities.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.
We issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.
We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.
Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

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JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 10 3 3m
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

CLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 8 3m
E. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN E. DAVIS

THE RAILROAD EXCURSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15, 1868.

To-day closes the Kansas excursion of the General Ticket Agents and their friends, and a more entertaining, pleasant, and successful party has never been gathered together or more agreeably carried through than this. You will recollect it started from St. Louis last Saturday morning, the 9th, after the close of the General Ticket Agents' Semi-annual Convention, proceeded as far west as Ogallah Station, on the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, 319 miles west of Kansas City, killed twelve buffaloes or bison and wounded as many more witnessed the delightful country of the vast plains of the great West, in which are the splendid lands of the National Land Company, offered at such very low prices to purchasers, passing comfortable nights in Sedalia, Mo., Salina, Kansas, St. Joseph, Mo., and Quincy, Ill., and arriving here, in the leading city of the West, without accident or anything to mar the harmony and pleasant associations of either participant, inside of a week, illustrates what is being done every day through the admirable railroad system of the country, and the remarkable management of the skilled and attentive attachés of the respective railroad companies.

Leaving Quincy, in the three Pullman cars referred to in my last letter, in the morning, we rapidly passed over the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, in charge of Harry Starring, Esq., the popular General Baggage Agent, and General E. R. Wadsworth, the General Freight Agent of this company. On some portions of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Road we ran at the rate of *sixty miles an hour*, and although travelling at such a high rate of speed there was no alarm on the part of any of the tourists, but a surprising degree of pleasure. The road was so smooth and the motion of the cars so delightful that the extraordinary speed was enjoyed rather than feared. The road runs northwest from Quincy, through a country of remarkable fertility, beauty, and interest, and a trip over it convinces the traveller of its deserved popularity. No corporation in the Union can boast of a more efficient or energetic set of officials—each one proficient in his peculiar line of duty, and ever on the watch to render the passenger safe and his or her transit easy and comfortable.

There are several very fine, flourishing towns on this road, the largest one being Aurora, 40 miles from Chicago, in which the principal shops of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad are located, and where all the celebrated Pullman cars are built, as well as the company's elegant passenger cars. Aurora is situated on Fox river, and contains a population of 19,000. It is a place of considerable manufacturing importance, and a point of heavy shipment of grain, wool, and pork. The City Hall is a magnificent building, and many of the stores and private residences are large and commodious. There are two woollen mills, three flouring mills, and several manufactories in Aurora.

Mendota, the junction with the Illinois Central Railroad, 84 miles from Chicago, has 5000 inhabitants. Situated in an undulating prairie, on an eminence, it commands an extensive view of country. It contains two flourishing colleges and several manufactories and mills.

Princeton, 112 miles from Chicago, has a population of 7000. This is one of the most enterprising towns of its size in Illinois, beautifully located, and inhabited by live and exceedingly hospitable people. It is the county seat of Bureau county, and surrounded by a country prolific in its production of cereals and wool. The court-house is a large and elegant building, and infinitely superior to your Philadelphia hall of justice. Some of the stores are quite large and handsome, and among them that of Rawson Brothers, who do an immense trade.

Kewanee, 132 miles from Chicago, has 3000 inhabitants, and Galva, 140 miles, 3000. Both are thriving towns and important business centres.

Galesburg, 165 miles from Chicago, is rapidly improving, and already contains a population of 15,000. It is the junction of the Peoria branch road, 53 miles long, and destined to become a large city. A female seminary is located in the place.

Monmouth, 179 miles from Chicago, has 4000 inhabitants; Macomb, 203 miles, 5000; and Burlington, 206 miles, 20,000. This latter city is in Iowa, situated on the Mississippi river, 45 miles above Keokuk and 250 above St. Louis. It is a city of rapid growth, and one of the most beautiful in the West.

Peoria, on the branch road, is on the Illinois river, 70 miles north of Springfield, and 215 from Chicago by rail. The river being navigable in all stages of water by steamboats renders it quite a commercial centre. There are regular lines of packets running to St. Louis and through the Illinois and Michigan Canal to Chicago.

The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company is becoming one of the most influential in the Western country. Besides the main stem, 265 miles long, there are branch roads from Galesburg to Burlington, 42 miles long; from Galesburg to Peoria, 53 miles; from Yates City, on the Peoria road, to Lewiston, 53 miles, which is being extended further south to Rushville, 30 miles; and from Aurora to Galena Junction, 12 miles, connecting with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Another road is being constructed from Galva to New Boston, on the Mississippi river, 54 miles. When these improvements are completed the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company will own, control, and operate 509 miles of road.

Messrs. Starring and Wadsworth and Samuel Powell, General Ticket Agent of this road, have placed all the excursionists under many obligations for their kindness, attention, and efforts to please their guests and to exhibit the numerous rich scenes in the beautiful country through which we have passed to-day.

After passing Galesburg a meeting was organized by Henry W. Gwinner, Esq., General Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at which Charles P. Leland, General Ticket Agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, presided, and M. J. O'Brien, General Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, officiated as Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions, offered by H. G. Leisenring, of Philadelphia, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The "Kansas Excursion," originated by Messrs. W. O. Lewis, General Ticket Agent Pacific Railroad of Missouri; J. M. Webster, General Ticket Agent of the Union Pacific Railway, E. D.; P. B. Groa', General Ticket Agent Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; Samuel Powell, General Ticket Agent Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad; John S. Loomis, President, and C. N. Pratt, General Agent National Land Company, and the managers of the several railway lines, who liberally provided ample transportation, and successfully carried out by them, through the co-operation and assistance of Mr. Woodward, Assistant Superintendent Pacific Railroad of Missouri; George Noble and B. Marshall, Assistant Superintendents Union Pacific Railroad, E. D.; J. S. Ford, General Ticket Agent of Missouri Valley Railroad; Colonel Henry Starring, General Agent Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; James A. S. Reed, General Travelling Agent Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; General E. R. Wadsworth, General Freight Agent Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad; Colonel A. B. Pullman, General Superintendent of Pullman's Palace Car Company; Mr. James C. Ives, of the Ives House, Sedalia, Missouri, and C. N. Pratt, Agent Union Pacific Railway; and

Whereas, The completion of our journey to and from the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., is rapidly approaching, and will soon dissolve, temporarily the association of ladies and gentlemen composing the "Kansas Excursion party;" therefore

Resolved, That we part with feelings of sincere regret from those whose many acts of kindness and attention have rendered our journey an endless chain of interest, pleasure, and delight.

Resolved, That it would be invidious to discriminate where all merit and have our heartfelt thanks, and hence can only say that our grateful appreciation of such hospitable kindness may only be measured by the extent of enjoyment which we have all experienced.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the tourist the "Union Pacific Railway, E. D.," as one of the most interesting portions of our common country, abounding in varied and magnificent scenery, combining valley, hill, and plains, the famous Indian hunting-grounds and endless other attractions. To the hunter an almost boundless field of exciting pleasure, where countless thousands of buffaloes, antelopes, and other animal targets will fully reward a visit. To the farmer and artisan, advantages which are unsurpassed by any other section of the Western World.

Resolved, That our appreciation be and is hereby expressed to Major-General P. H. Sheridan and staff, for the kind reception extended to us at Fort Hayes, and particularly the characteristic gallantry that prompted especial attention to the comfort and safety of the ladies.

Resolved, That our practical experience and observations whilst in Kansas will attest the indomitable energy of the officers of the National Land Company in developing for the benefit of the whole country the advantages and illimitable resources of the Territory, controlled and offered by them to capitalists and others seeking to become "Pioneers of this Western Empire."

Resolved, That from the pleasure and comfort afforded by the Pullman Palace Cars, we feel it a duty to recommend all the leading railway lines in the United States to adopt them as the most expeditious, elegant, luxurious, and well-appointed mode of travel extant.

So ended the General Ticket Agents, Excursion.

THE JUNIOR.

RITUALISM.

Latest Aspect of the Great Religious Question—The Basis of Real Ritualism.

The N. Y. *World* publishes the following upon Ritualism:—

"Before the close of this century solemn mass will be chaunted beneath the dome of St. Paul's."

These words are not those of Lord Macaulay seeking for a striking rhetorical expression to conclude a magnificent period, but the calm, carefully weighed opinion of a Catholic writer, Joseph, Count de Maistre. Uttered some decenniums since, they must have then appeared visionary; even to-day, to those accustomed to the slow growth of popular revolutions—especially those of religious thought—they contain an improbable proposition which it is difficult to realize as the truth. Yet, who shall say, in view of the mighty religious throes of the churches, that they were not in a sense prophetic, and that before the last days of 1900 are with the years of the past, such a religious revolution may not have occurred? Nothing could at the present moment be more foreign to the ordinary English mind than any change "masswards." Yet, there are minds at work in the Anglican communion whose professed object is to "unprotestantize the Church;" not with the intention of making it Roman, but to erect a barrier between Romanism and Anglicanism, or, better still, to create a spirit of mutual concession and promote the complete reunion of the Churches.

There is unquestionably a mighty struggle in the English religious mind at present. On one side stands the Roman Catholic Church, to all appearances steadiastly holding its own, and even making advances in its attempt to become the popular Church. On the other is the Anglican Church, divided into three great parties, the Low Church, rejecting as far as possible ceremonies or rites as "superstitious mummeries," the Moderate High Church, holding more liberal views on these points, and the ultra Ritualists, who go so far as to introduce a full ritual, and boldly say that the rites and ceremonial they adopt are but the external and explanatory signs of something real though mystical and spiritual. The Low Church party regard the Ritualists as "Romanizers," and perhaps "semi-idolatrous." The more moderate High Church men think that the ultra Ritualists are—to use the words of a distinguished New York clergyman—"on the outposts of Romanism," while the Ritualists think of themselves that they conform more rigidly to the ancient discipline and dogma of the Anglo-Catholic Church and of the other divisions of Episcopalianism; that one section is driving the people to infidelity, and the other indulging in unmeaning theatrical display. The Romanists hail the entire Ritualistic movement as one which in its logical conclusion must bring to their fold those who engage in it.

Ritualism, it would appear, has been called into existence to supply a great popular want. The reformers, in their zeal against supposed or real Papal abuses, went too far. It is considered, in excluding rites and the imposing ceremonial of the Church. How far the Puritan element of thought went in bringing this about may be imagined. But all minds are not of a cast-iron mould, and the want of æsthetic additions to devotion has been again recognized. Why ceremonials, pictures, images, vestments, lights, flowers, incense, and, above all, music, should not be employed in churches, it is difficult to see, if provision is made for their proper use. In England, Ireland, and in some of the churches here, timid exertions have been made to introduce them gradually—sometimes almost at the risk of the parson's life, as in one of the Dublin churches. There has also grown to respectable dimensions a body which says:—"If you use bows, lights and flowers, why limit us to that? Let us take the old *bona fide* ritual of the English Church, that used in Sarum, and let us carry it out in perfection." It goes further, after the admission of this idea is made, and says:—"What do these ceremonies mean? Are they mere mummeries? Certainly not. We use them because we believe in the grand Catholic dogma of the Eucharistic Sacrament." This is the last point reached by the Ritualists. How far it agrees with the Protestant Episcopal doctrine, how far it differs from the Roman Catholic doctrine, the Pundits, the Brahmins, and the Brehons must decide. Ritualism removes from Protestantism what Newman, but a few years ago, described as its coldness and senselessness. Popularly it is supposed to represent a few bows and an occasional candle; generally, it consists in that, but there can be no question, after a statement of the evidence afforded by this city alone, that it is more dogmatic than ceremonial; that it is not to the æsthetic feeling it appeals, but that it uses æsthetic aids to convey doctrinal teaching, and that its foundation is in the dogma, pure and simple, of the real presence of Christ in the Eucharistic Sacrament, brought there by sacerdotal power.

CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN'S.

The Leading Ritualistic Church in America—Views of Rev. Dr. Morrill—The Mass at St. Albans.

On Forty-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, the Protestant Episcopal Chapel of St. Alban's is situated. Externally there is little to distinguish it from many of the smaller and more modest churches of the city. The crosses which surmount each end are not an unusual addition to an American Episcopal chapel. Inside, the windows simply stained and "unpictured," the three rows of polished seats and even the pulpit would not be out of place in the strictest Puritan conventicle. But it is not that that makes this little church so important or so unusual. At the end generally occupied by the preaching desk or by the plain communion table of an English church, there is raised on a "Sanctuary" or choir in which an imposing structure rises. One glance at this satisfies the visitor that it is an altar such as Archbishop McCloskey might officiate at in his cathedral. The ministerial portion of the church elevated by steps above the part allotted to the laity consists of two parts; the outer, in which the choristers and attendant priests are seated and which corresponds to the choir of a collegiate chapel; the inner, in which the altar is placed and which is railed off by a communion rail. The roof over this part of the church is handsomely decorated in green or blue and gold. That trefoil modification of the cross formed by three large segments of a circle, so familiar to the student of ecclesiastical ornament, is frequently found on the field of the roof. The transverse beams are inscribed with the words *Alleluiah*. The altar is of the usual Roman Catholic form. The ascent to it is made by three narrow steps, and the last is a wide "plane" on which the priest officiates at Mass. The altar is adorned as in a Roman Catholic church. An antependium of the color of the feast depends in front. On a raised ledge there are placed a crucifix, candles, flower vases, but there is no tabernacle. The wall behind the altar is suitably decorated, and over the crucifix is a well known picture of the "*Agnus Dei*," carrying a cross. Next the crucifix there are on ordinary festivals but two candles, while around the altar are candelabra. On the right hand or epistle side of the altar is the credence table or cruet stand. These points will at once show the remarkable similarity of the altar of St. Alban's and its surroundings to those of a Roman Catholic church. The identity is almost perfect. But this is not all. The ceremonial used at the mass performed beneath its roof is so like that used at a similar service in the Roman churches, that to one accustomed to the difference between ordinary Protestantism and Catholicism the similarity is fabulous. This similarity will be traced further on; in the meantime, a few words about the pastor of the church, "Father" Morrill, as his flock love to call him, and his particular tenets, will neither be uninteresting nor foreign to the subject of this article.

THE PRIEST OF ST. ALBAN'S.

In one of the transepts of St. Alban's there is a little room cut off from the rest of the building. In position it might answer for a sacristy; in actual use it is employed as the study and receiving-room of the pastor, Father Morrill. Seen through the half-open oaken door it has a pleasant look—the cool tile, the books and pictures, giving it an air of comfort which a literary man, if no other, can appreciate. Enter, at the polite invitation of its occupant, and be seated in that easy chair which stands vacant for the casual visitor. The room, we said, was a pleasant one. It is not large. Its half-carpeted floor, the doors, the extraordinary little windows, the cupboard and the bookcase, the writing-stand, a few exquisite prints, and a large chromo irresistibly indicate the sanctum of a student. A glance at the books and at a parchment-bound folio, with bibulous leaves and rubrics staring out from the page in their peculiar red letters, the subject of the priest; a thurible in the corner; and, above all, the picture of St. Bernard, that wonderful monastic reformer, indicate the private room of a Catholic clergyman. Does a glance at the portly form and pleasing face of the gentleman, still young, who occupies that carved oak chair, dissipate the idea? He is a comfortable-looking Roman Catholic clergyman, beyond all doubt. His dress is of the most clerical hue; his coat is of the most clerical cut, well made, buttoned close under the throat, over which the "Roman collar" appears; the waistcoat displayed and crossed diagonally by a handsome and tasteful gold chain. This is Father Morrill. In his personal appearance there is little to indicate unusual ability as one of the characteristics of Dr. Morrill; his head is of that order which men of great courage, prepared to face popular obloquy, possess; it is round and compact. A casual inspection of his *personnel* produces the impression of a kind hearted man who will never set the Hudson or the Thames ablaze. Watch the play of the eye and the compression of the lips, or the sudden projection of the hands during conversation. The actions are those of an energetic thinker accustomed to energetic expression. Fluent in conversation, almost voluble, he freely expresses his views in language which seems unpremeditated, but which, on analysis, is found to convey pretty accurately the precise idea of the speaker. This accuracy has doubtless been acquired by the logical habits of thought which his favorite study involves. His fluency is traceable to the frequency of his being called upon to "give a reason for that which is in him." What this is, Father Morrill thinks the public have never fairly learned. He has been so frequently misrepresented by unintelligent "interviewers" that an ordinary reporter has become his *bête noir*. He does not object to a full ventilation of his peculiar views, but he desires that they may be fairly stated. The doctrine and customs of the communicants of St. Alban's Church are probably strange, as they are certainly interesting, but what they are may be gathered from conversation with the members, visits to the church, and a perusal of the great authors whom they adopt as the exponents of their faith. These sources are open to all. With these it will not be difficult to state accurately, if explanation is impossible, Father Morrill's system of theology.

Opinion of an American Roman Catholic Priest.

After leaving St. Alban's, the *World* reporter called at the residence of the Catholic clergymen of the parish of St. John the Evangelist, in which St. Alban's Church is situated. He was received by the assistant pastor, Rev. Mr. McCready, who courteously answered his queries, first premising that "he would have preferred that they were proposed to one of longer experience than his." But as it is founded on an education in Maynooth College and in St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, his opinion cannot vary in the slightest from that of the other Roman Catholic clergy.

Reporter—It is presumed that the Ritualistic movement is regarded by Roman Catholics with feelings of satisfaction. Is that opinion correct?

Father McCready—Certainly. It presents itself to our consideration under several phases, either as an acknowledgment that our practice of ceremonies does not inculcate what Earl Russell calls "superstitious mummery," or as an approach to our Eucharistic doctrine, or as absolute acceptance of it; in any of these views we must rejoice at the progress of the movement, especially as we believe it tends to a reunion of the sectarian religions with ours, and draws large numbers to us.

Reporter—Has it produced anywhere that result? Father Morrill, of St. Alban's, says none of his communion ever went to your church.

Father McCready—He must be peculiarly fortunate in his experience, for it is different from that of English Ritualists. Scarcely a foreign mail comes in without bringing intelligence of the conversion of English Protestants, traceable in most instances to the effect of Ritualism. Here in this journal—pointing to an English paper—I find mention of several of these accessions to our Church. I am aware that many of the most eminent Episcopalian clergymen of this city think that a movement, like the Ritualistic perhaps, is necessary to keep their flocks from our faith. Rev. Mr. Dix preached in St. Luke's Church last year a sermon which expressed this idea. The sermon was directed, I believe, against the sympathy then prevalent for "persecuted clergymen" who had violated the canons of this Church. If I mistake not, he held that if strenuous exertions were not made, "before the close of this century Rome would possess the faithful hearts of this land from sea to sea."

Reporter—Do Catholics anticipate that?

Father McCready, emphatically—Most certainly. The Catholicizing of this country is out a question of time.

Reporter—What progress is Ritualism making in England?

Father McCready—It is growing stronger every day, but in the face of much opposition. In Ireland it is much weaker, for there the Protestant camp, being constantly arrayed against the Roman Catholic body, is afraid to verge Romewards. A few years since an estimable and popular clergyman, Rev. G. W. Cartell, perpetual curate of St. Bride's, in Dublin, attempted very mild Ritualism in his church, confining it, I believe, to bowing and turning his back to the congregation. They resented these innovations so much that the church furniture was injured, I believe; at all events the services were only conducted under the protection of a posse of police. A Rev. Mr. Maturin had a similar experience, I have heard. It is needless to say that the Anglican bishops are generally opposed to the innovators, and continue to bring them before the Ecclesiastical Courts whenever an opportunity presents itself. As this involves much expense, and probably prevents preferment to higher positions in the Establishment, it is calculated to exercise a deterrent influence on Ritualism. Taking the doctrine of Dr. Pusey as a fair sample of what its divines teach, there is some ground for believing that they will eventually join us. The learned Professor Murray [of Maynooth, author of the celebrated tractate "*De Ecclesia*," writing some twenty years ago, applied to Pusey the idea of St. Augustine:—

"You are not wholly ours; and of the chain which keeps you back a little only holds you, but yet it holds you; and you want very little of being with us here (the doctrine of confession), and of touching and laying hold of the whole of this sacred and saving truth, and yet you are not with us, nor do you touch or lay hold of it."

This was written in reference to Pusey's idea of "auricular" confession, yet it may for many other reasons be applied to other parts of his writings in which he leans to Rome.

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For further information, apply on the pier to

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CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 3.
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FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
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to Paris	120	to Paris	47

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Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Oct. 24,	7 A.M	Saturday, Oct. 24,	11 A.M
Sunday, Oct. 25,	to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 3 P. M. leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.		
Monday, Oct. 26,	8 A.M	Monday, Oct. 26,	12 M.
Tuesday, "	27, 9 A.M	Tuesday, "	27, 1 P.M
Wed'day, "	28, 10 A.M	Wed'day, "	28, 2 P.M
Thursday, "	29, 10 A.M	Thursday, "	29, 2 P.M
Friday, "	30, 11 A.M	Friday, "	30, 3 P.M

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EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Nineteenth Day's Proceedings—A Free Discussion Upon Ritualism—Views of the Deputies from Pennsylvania—Speeches by Rev. Drs. Howe and Goodwin and William Welsh, Esq.—Definite Action Postponed for the Present.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

The nineteenth day of the Protestant Episcopal National Convention was commenced this morning at half-past nine o'clock with the usual morning services, conducted by the Rev. F. R. Hanson, of Alabama, and the Rev. Mr. William H. Clark, of Georgia.

The Benediction was pronounced by Bishop Lee, of Iowa.

The record of yesterday's proceedings was read, and adopted by the Convention.

There was a slim attendance of deputies at the opening of the day's session, the members of the Convention being evidently tired of the prolonged session and anxious to get home. The attendance of spectators was large this morning, in anticipation of hearing a spirited debate on the subject of "Ritualism."

Adjournment.

The Rev. Dr. Meade moved that the Convention concur with the arrangement of the House of Bishops regarding adjourning the Convention *sine die* on Thursday evening.

Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, of the Committee of Arrangements, stated that the closing services of the Convention will take place at Calvary Church, on Twenty-first street, on Thursday evening; and he proceeded to state what arrangements had been made for the clergy, members of the Convention and public generally to be present at the closing services.

The Committee on Canons reported through Rev. Dr. Haight, adversely to the amendment of Canon X, which alters the term of probation of foreign candidates for Episcopal ministry from one year to six months. The report was adopted.

Standing Committee.

The same committee also reported adversely against the amendment to make new dioceses have their standing committees composed of an equal number of clergymen and laymen. Agreed to.

The same committee also reported certain amendments to Canon XIV, which were adopted.

Standing Bible Committee.

The Rev. Dr. De Wolf Howe, of Philadelphia, moved that the Rev. Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Potts, of New York, be added to the committee to examine the proof-sheets of the standard Bible, in the places of two deceased members of that committee. Agreed to.

The Ritualistic Question.

On motion of William Welsh, of Philadelphia, the special order of the day, the report of the Committee on Canons, respecting Ritualism, was taken up.

The question of the indefinite postponement of the entire subject of Ritualism, offered yesterday afternoon, came up for consideration.

The Rev. Mr. T. C. Pitkin, of Michigan, was opposed to the motion of indefinite postponement. He did not want the elaborate majority and minority reports on Ritualism to be thrust aside. He thought the reputation of the Convention would suffer greatly if the matter was postponed. It would appear to the world as though the Convention was afraid to look the question of Ritualism in the face. He thought it the duty of the Convention to meet this question fairly and squarely. The two reports have been prepared with great care; they have been partially discussed, and are entitled to great respect. He earnestly hoped the matter of Ritualism would be well taken hold of and disposed of according to the temper of the Convention.

The Rev. Edward M. Van Deusen, of New York, took the same view regarding indefinite postponement. He desired to meet the questions presented on the subject of Ritualism. This is not the first time the Episcopal Church has been greatly agitated and convulsed with important questions, and the speaker proceeded to enumerate a number of them, among which was the celebrated controversy regarding the Oxford Bible. He confessed that he was divided in opinion between the two reports mentioned. He was opposed to extreme Ritualism, but did not go the length that the minority report called for.

(At this time several messages from the House of Bishops were received, concurring and non-concurring in certain unimportant amendments and resolutions of the House of Deputies.)

The Rev. Dr. Lubugh, of Iowa, thought this question of Ritualism was one of the greatest importance. It has created a deep-felt interest both in and out of the Church, and the eyes of the entire country are looking to the action of this Convention on this all-engrossing subject. When it is of such importance as to call for the sitting of a Royal Commission in England to investigate it, it certainly behooves us to take some action in relation to Ritualism. England is meeting the question face to face, and it is shaking the foundations of the Church in the mother country; and shall it be said that the American National Protestant Episcopal Convention was afraid to take Ritualism in hand? He earnestly hoped not, but that both reports of the Committee on Canons would be fully and freely discussed, and the sentiments of this Convention be made known to the world on this all-important matter.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles was opposed to the indefinite postponement, because he thought that the Convention should look closely at some of the points involved in the reports. He alluded to the appointment by Mr. Disraeli, Prime Minister of England, of the Special Commission on Ritualism, and thought that we should be thankful in America that we were able to candidly and freely discuss the subject without State interference. He thought that action should be taken on the following points:—The burning of lights, the burning of incense, making the sign of the cross, the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and reverences to the Holy Table.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, said he was a Massachusetts Puritan, and there was nothing but Puritan blood in his veins, and his ancestors were troubled three hundred years ago with the bug-bear of Ritualism. He saw nothing in the question of Ritualism that this Convention need fear to meet, and proceeded to relate some amusing instances of the effects of Ritualism in his section of country. He regarded the excitement about Ritualism as ripples on the sea, which shewed there was life and activity in the church, and no possible harm can come to the church by a full discussion of the subject.

Mr. William Welsh thought this was a question of vital importance, but he thought it a dangerous precedent to introduce into the Convention. He believed the Church is on the eve of a practical reformation, such as it has never yet seen. With regard to the question of Ritualism, he found no trouble or excitement in his own portion of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Welsh took grounds in favor of giving the working classes more opportunity to worship in the Episcopal Church. He referred to several facts where "shoddy" had stepped into the Church, and purchased so many pews at large prices that thirty or forty poor families had to leave, and could not worship at all. He mentioned other abuses in the Church indirectly connected with Ritualism, and was himself willing to go any length to grant the privilege to the poor, or working classes, to worship God according to the Episcopal faith.

The Rev. Mr. Wyatt, of California, made some remarks in opposition to indefinite postponement, and the same view was taken by the Rev. William Newton, of Ohio.

The Board of Missions.

[At this time the debate was interrupted by a message from the House of Bishops containing the appointment of a Board of Missions. The names of the members appointed from the several States by the Bishops were read by the Secretary.]

The Rev. Mr. Wyatt gave notice that at the proper time he intended to offer following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That all questions which may be raised upon the rubrics and directions contained in the book of Common Prayer, or upon the order, mode or vestments to be used in the public celebration of divine worship and ministration of religious offices, shall be considered settled for practice by the instructions of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the minister officiates, if the Bishop shall choose to give such instructions to the minister in writing.

Rev. E. T. Perkins, of Kentucky, said in relation to the subject under debate, that it was vastly important, and had been so for over a year past. The religious papers were full of this matter of Ritualism, and it is the all-engrossing subject of discussion in and out of the church. Should we shrink from the consideration of a such an important question as this? Shall we neglect to act in a matter of such vital interest to the Church? He hoped the Convention would act like a set of men who would shrink from no duty, but face everything they are called to act upon.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Convention took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the Rev. Dr. Haight, from the Committee on Canons, reported a resolution that they have named the Rev. Dr. Benjamin J. Haight, D. D., and Hon. Hamilton Fish, members of the committee, to certify the changes made in the Canons during this session, and to report the same with the proper arrangement thereof, to the Secretary, who is to print the same in the journal.

Missionary Organization.

Dr. Haight, from the same committee, reported action on the following, submitted by the committee:—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons, to inquire into the expediency of establishing missionary organizations, under the charge of Missionary Bishops, within the limits of any organized diocese or dioceses, when request to that effect is made by the ecclesiastical authority of such diocese or dioceses.

The committee recommended to postpone the entire matter until the meeting of the next General Convention. Agreed to.

Ritualism Again.

The subject of Ritualism was then resumed.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, spoke of conversations between Episcopal and Presbyterian Ministers, as to the introduction of crosses and the like, and the Presbyterian said, that if they use them nothing is said about it, for with the Presbyterians, crosses and like symbols do not mean anything, but with Episcopalians they do mean a good deal. The speaker thought the use of them meant symbolizing Rome, and he was against it.

The Rev. Dr. Mahan, of Maryland, thought the proposition is whether the movement is only a ripple on the surface of a pool or a tidal wave over the world. He thought it was the latter, a movement going on everywhere, and of this tidal wave ritualism is but a part. It arises in all Christian sections, and old affairs are brought back again. There was a time when the sound of an organ was considered an abomination in the church, but now it was an absolute necessity. Gothic architecture was abandoned, but it has been revived. Even the Church of Rome was doing everything to influence the hearts of men. The services, in certain instances, is even tolerated in other languages than Latin. Revivals are adopted. Whatever is in any way useful it is now the policy of the Romish Church to adopt. Dr. Mahan thought the question was whether Christian men should quibble about trifling, insignificant matters and let the Church of God suffer. He then took up the fourth resolution. He was not in favor of introducing these things, but merely referred to them. With regard to the lights on the altar, is there any symbolism, anything to identify them with the Church of Rome? If there is anything it is the double nature of the character of the Savior of the world, Jesus Christ.

[At this point the speaker bowed deeply at the name of Jesus Christ, and said he would always bow to the Throne in his heart.] He spoke about burning incense and desired to know how the use of it could identify the Protestant Episcopal Church with the Church of Rome. It prevailed in ante-Christian times in the East; it is even in the phophetic church of the Apocalypse. He contended that the Convention has no right to connect it with Rome, with which the Word of God does not connect it.

Rev. James Stuart Hunckell, of South Carolina, said that this was the first time that the Convention grappled with this momentous question. As one ordained to keep false doctrines out of the Church, he is opposed to all these idolatrous abominations. The speaker thought the course of the Church of Rome was the very masterpiece of Satan's ingenuity. A tidal wave, perhaps, but it is onward.

The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of New York, said he was willing that the vote on the indefinite postponement be now taken, as he was satisfied it would be voted down. He saw, from the nature of the debate that has taken place, that the Convention is ready to fully meet the question of Ritualism. He never heard a debate kept more to the point, and offered the following resolution, to be acted upon at the proper time:—

Resolved, That the House of Bishops be requested to set forth for consideration and adoption by the next general Convention, such additional rubrics in the Book of Common Prayer as in their judgment may be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That in the meanwhile in all matters doubtful, reference should be made to the Ordinary, and no charges should be made against the godly councils of the Bishop.

Resolved, That copies of the majority and minority reports be presented to the House of Bishops.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

Dr. Littlejohn's resolutions were offered as a substitute to the amendment, which was the minority report.

A vote by Dioceses was then taken on a substitute offered by Dr. Van Dusen, in the form of a resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, That the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies consider the Liturgy, offices and articles of the Church sufficient exponents of the essential doctrines of Holy Scripture, and that the Canons of the Church afford ample means of correction for all who depart from her standards.

Resolved, That the General Convention is not a suitable tribunal for the trial and censure of, and that the Church is not responsible for, the heresy of individuals, whether they are members of this Church or not.

The substitute of Dr. Van Dusen was not agreed to, the vote being taken by dioceses.

Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, offered another substitute to the whole subject. He is not himself interested in the matter. He officiated in the old-fashioned way to an old-fashioned congregation. Others are not so situated, and they should have some liberty allowed, and he wished to have a change—the outer forms of service to be a more decorative worship. The Church is not in a position to deny that liberty. Either have absolute uniformity for all, which is neither advisable nor practicable, or we must declare that these things are not essential, and the Presbyteries be left at liberty in regard to them.

Rev. William C. Williams, of Georgia, said that no minister is subject to a control of the House by resolution. He is subject to the Canons and the rubrics, and this matter should be put into the rubrics.

Mr. William Cornwall proposed to have the two reports published in the journal, with a recommendation to the ministry to take it as a warning.

A question of order being raised, the Rev. Dr. Pearce moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which created quite a sensation, and on the vote being taken a large majority refused to table it.

The North Carolina substitute being read, it was declared out of order.

The question then came up on the resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn.

Rev. Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia, said that if the question comes up on the passage of the minority report, he will have something to say, but he did not feel like saying it now. He desired the Convention to understand that if the resolutions proposed by Dr. Littlejohn are agreed to, it virtually postpones the entire subject.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, made some very earnest remarks in favor of the passage of Dr. Littlejohn's resoutions.

Rev. Dr. Meade took grounds in favor of Ritualism. He thought there was a great agitation about a very small matter. He proceeded in the course of his remarks to relate that twenty-three years ago a Bishop informed him that he could not ordain a young man to the ministry when he appeared as a candidate, because he had what is now commonly called a mustache and goatee. At that time no man could be ordained, it appears, who was not clean shaved, but now they can be, even if they wear that natural ornament, a beard, even as long as the honored President of this Convention wears his. (Laughter.) [The President of the Convention, Rev. Dr. Craik, wears a long gray beard.]

We have been constantly changing, and the Speaker did not doubt that in twenty years the President would have to shave off his beard if he desired to remain in the church fold.

The vote was then taken on Dr. Littlejohn's resolutions by dioceses, when it was carried. Yeas, 21; nays, 10; divided, 1.

This vote disposes of the Ritualistic question as far as any present action on it is concerned. It is referred to the House of Bishops, and the next General Convention will, in all probability, dispose of the matter.

The Convention then adjourned until Thursday morning.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets' Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P.M. passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:40 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Penns. Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:30 and 12:25 A. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and New York Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 5:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:00, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:40 A. M.
Erie Express	1:40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:20 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passenger will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ... 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.	
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:00 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
CAPT. F. D. MAY, Continental Hotel,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M. and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't. 4 10

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1868. Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations, Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 5:30 P. M.

10:5 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 5:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 9:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10:30 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 2 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3:25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare, $3:25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:20 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. Cars run on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market st. Ferry (upper side).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
September 14, 1868. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7:00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent. 4 8

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 8 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 21] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:00, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4½, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Husband Chokes His Wife to Death.

The police of the Seventeenth district were notified this morning that a murder had been committed in Gaffney's avenue, below Fitzwater street. On repairing to the scene they found a woman named Mrs. Walmsley, who, with her mother, occupied the basement of dwelling No. 2, lying dead on the bed.

Making inquiries, it was ascertained that her husband, who had been for some time working in the country, had returned home yesterday afternoon, and gave his wife $16. Of this amount $5 was spent for liquor during the evening. He then left and returned home at a late hour, when he and his wife had a desperate fight. In this she received several severe bruises about the head—her face this morning presenting a frightful appearance. The quarrel having ended, they retired for the night, and at about 5 o'clock this morning arose. The statement of the mother was that, after arising, William wanted his wife to give him the remaining $11, which she refused. He then seized her by the throat and made desperate efforts to take it from her bosom, where it was concealed. She resisted him with all her power, and he clutched her tighter about the throat, until her head fell back, and then the thought that she was dead came across his mind, and he suddenly left the place, and has not since been seen.

After his departure, the mother of the deceased examined the body and found life extinct. She then conveyed the information to the neighbors, who informed the police. On examination the $11 was found where she had placed it for safe keeping. Her breast and throat were very much bruised from the violence used by the murderer.

Chief Lamon despatched his force, as soon as he received information, to the scene, who made all the necessary investigations, during which they obtained the following description of the murderer. His name is William Walmsley, is about thirty-five or forty years of age, has sandy hair and mustachs, wears a long light overcoat, and a light cap with ear flaps which are tied over the top. All citizens are admonished to keep a lookout for him, and if they come across such an individual, to arrest him and hand him over into the custody of a policeman, or take him to the nearest Station.

Gaffney's avenue, the place where the murder occurred, is a small thoroughfare running south from Fitzwater street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Wife-beater—A Suspected Iron Thief—Cruelty to Animals.

—Jacob Graf, living at No. 924 North Third street, yesterday morning beat his wife in a shocking manner about the head. He was taken before Recorder Givin this morning and held in $1000 bail for trial.

—The Harbor Police, at 8 o'clock this morning, arrested James Trozer at Shackamaxon street wharf, in a boat in which was stowed 1800 weight of pig iron. He was committed for a further hearing, and the iron is at the Station awaiting an owner.

—Charles Conway was arrested at Water and Vine streets, charged with cruelty to a horse which he was driving. Alderman Toland sent him below for trial.

THE BERKINSHAW HOMICIDE—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—This morning Coroner Daniels commenced an investigation in the case of William Berkinshaw, who was found murdered yesterday morning, in a house at Tenth and Ellsworth streets. The testimony elicited was as follows:—

Patrick Ennis sworn—I reside at No. 1007 Cross street; yesterday morning I left Morris & Tasker's foundry and went up Eleventh street and met a Mr. Souder; we went to the house in question to take a drink; we stood there talking for a few moments; says John Stuart, the bar-tender, 'Go up stairs and see if Billy (the deceased) is there, and shake him up and get him out;' I went up stairs and found the deceased lying in the passage-way; I went down stairs and told Stuart; we all went up and saw that he was dead; told Stuart I was going to report it, and went out and reported it to three policemen; I saw the deceased last alive on election day; have known deceased about a year; he was in the habit of drinking; never saw him quarrelling, or heard him express any bad feeling towards him; have seen Stuart give him his liquor and meals, and have always seen him treat him right.

Policeman Robert Aked sworn—Yesterday morning, about 7½ o'clock, the last witness told me and two other officers that there was a man found dead; we went up to the third story and saw the deceased; we found what we thought was blood on the front third story room, and a piece of paper between his legs, which had evident been used to wipe up some blood; last saw deceased on Friday last; never knew him to be in difficulty; he was an habitual drinker; never knew him to be quarrelsome.

Policeman Helferty corroborated the statement of the preceding witness.

Lieutenant Charles B. Larzalere sworn—I went up to the house and had a conversation with Stuart, who said that Friday was the last time he had seen him; then went up stairs and examined the body; on the right side of the head were several bruises; there was no evidence of a scuffle about where the body laid.

John Stuart sworn—I live at No. 1214 Clarion street; in the latter part of last week the deceased came into our place, and looked nervous dirty, and haggard about the face; I gave him a drink, and told him to go away, as the proprietor might be in and find fault; he left, and that was the last I saw of him until yesterday morning, when I saw him dead on the landing; Billy would go up stairs through a side door; I would sometimes not let him go up; never had any quarrel with him; he was generally intoxicated, and never did anything for a living.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh sworn—Made a *post mortem* examination of the body; found a contusion and abrasion over the left eye, a contusion behind the left ear, and another contusion in the right temple; the contusion behind the left ear was the most severe, there being a clot between the scalp and the bone; there was no fracture of the skin; beneath the dura mater a large clot of blood was found resting upon the right hemisphere of the brain, which caused death; there was blood upon the left side of the face, and upon both hands, as if he had wiped the blood from his face; there was nothing very distinctive about the appearance of these bruises; they might have been caused by blows from a smooth instrument, or perhaps by falling down stairs; the deceased came to his death from compression of the brain.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from compression of brain, a result of violence received in a manner to the jury unknown.

S. S. WHITE'S NEW BUILDING.—In our announcement some ten days since of the opening of Bailey & Co.'s new and magnificent jewelry store at the S. E. corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets, we inadvertently gave that firm the credit of having erected the entire building as well as embellishing the store. Mr. S. S. White, however, manufacturer of dentists' materials, is the owner of the building, and to him its erection is due. The error arose from a mere *lapsus pennæ*, and it is but just that the enormous expenditure required of Mr. White in thus adding to the city one of the most handsome of edifices should be generally known and appreciated.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—The great trip of the campaign will be made by this Club tomorrow (Friday), when they will visit Trenton. A special invitation has been extended by the State Central Committee of New Jersey, who will receive the Club upon its arrival.

The Invincibles are going to Norristown, Pa., this evening. We desire especially to impress on the members and others the importance of participating in the grand demonstration tonight. The ladies have prepared an elegant flag (regulation size) to be presented to the Republican Invincibles. Every arrangement has been made to extend to our cherished organization a perfect ovation. Let all go who can. The Club will return in the 11 o'clock train.

A MEETING OF IRISH CITIZENS.—A meeting of Irish citizens favorable to the election of Grant and Colfax will be held at Concert Hall this evening. The following gentlemen are announced to address the meeting:—General N. P. Banks, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Hon. A. G. Curtin, David Bell, LL. D., editor of the *Irish Republic*, John M. Moriarty, Esq., Hon. Patrick Corbett, and General J. T. Owen.

AMERICAN ART.—Those wishing to purchase really fine Paintings should attend the sale of American Pictures this evening at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, being the collection from the American Art Gallery, New York, an institution established for the encouragement of artists. The sale is to be continued to-morrow evening. This is their second annual fall sale.

REFORMATION SERVICES will be held next Sunday morning and evening in St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, on the occasion of the 351st anniversary of the Reformation. A greatly enlarged choir will perform choruses from classical authors, and a quartette of brass instruments will assist.

FOUND WANDERING.—An insane girl, aged twenty-four, and giving the name of Mary Pyne, was found last night wandering through the Seventeenth Police district. She was sent to the Almshouse.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.—Mr. L. L. Guthman, who was charged with larceny on Monday last before Recorder Givin, by a negro, sends the following account of the case:—On Saturday morning a colored man and two women came into my store and purchased a suit of clothing for thirteen dollars, which was wrapped up for him. He then counted out nine dollars and fifty cents and handed it to me, at the same time asking one of the women with him for the three dollars to pay for his suit. This she refused, balance to pay for his suit. This she refused, allowing it was too much. I concluded, as it was a *bona fide* sale, to hold the goods until the purchaser paid the balance. Finding that I would not return the money, he had the matter brought before Recorder Givin. Not wishing to lose time and money with so trifling an affair I promptly returned the amount to the complainant, and the case was settled for all future time.

HOMICIDE.—On Sunday last a man named Thomas Nichols was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the skull, caused by blows from an axe in the hands of one Martin Connel. The assault was made at Front and Pine streets. Nichols died this morning from the effects of his injuries.

RUN OVER.—At half-past 8 o'clock this morning, Mary Lee, aged 45 years, was run over by a milk wagon at Fifth and Market streets, and had both legs fractured. George Mohl, the driver, was arrested.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Verree & Mitchell's rolling mill, on Beach street, in the Sixteenth ward, was slightly damaged by fire at 9 o'clock last night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Police Officer Robert Swain, who was charged with the murder of Washington Hamilton, in which we noticed the ignoring of the indictment by the Grand Jury yesterday, Mr. Cassidy, representing the Commonwealth, stated to the Court that the principal witnesses for the Commonwealth had not been examined by that body, but only those who were notoriously for the defendant had been heard, and this in accordance with a widespread rumor that Swain was to be set free by his Commonwealth, and therefore, knowing it to be the well established practice of this Court, in order that injustice should not be done, he would ask his honor to order that the bill be sent back to the next Grand Jury to be in by and completely acted upon.

District Attorney Mann opposed this motion, saying that, until proof was made of these averments, the Court of course would not interfere with the constitutional authority of the Grand Jury. He would state that he sent in the bill to the Grand Jury with instructions to examine all the witnesses and exercise their own discretion in doing their duty, and all the witnesses who were in attendance were heard. It was the practice in murder cases to send the bills before the Grand Jury as soon as possible, while the homicide is fresh in the recollection of all. This course had been pursued in the present matter, and the bill ignored by the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury were to be restrained from acting upon bills because every witness was not in attendance, the business of the Court would be seriously impeded; and in this case all the witnesses known were subpœnaed, or at least subpœnas were placed in the hands of the proper officer.

Mr. Cassidy replied that he denied it to be the practice of the court to hurry in bills in murder cases before the Grand Jury in such a manner as this; it was asserted that they were always kept back until the next term of the court. Here, the wounded man not being a week under the ground, this bill was hastily put before the Grand Jury, who made equal haste, upon hearing only those who were most favorable to the prisoner, to ignore the bill.

And this in the face of the opinion of the learned Judge Brewster, who had, upon a full and careful investigation, on habeas corpus, decided that a *prima facie* case of murder in the first degree had been made out, and committed the prisoner to await trial, refusing to take bail. He thought this should not be tolerated, that partisan motives should not be allowed to govern the movements of any branch of this Court; he would say partisan motives because he could assert that numbers of cases, not of persons confined in Moyamensing, whose liberation would lighten the burden of the prison, but of men who were at liberty were being taken before the Grand Jury, and only for the reason that it was understood they would be ignored.

Proof was made by Officer John Porter that certain witnesses were not examined. The Judge said he knew the practice was always to return an ignore to the Grand Jury, where a full investigation had not been had, but he doubted whether it was to be sent back during the term of the Judge to whom the application was made, or whether he had power to send it back to the grand jury of the next term, held by some other judge. Therefore he held the matter under advisement.

Mr. John O'Byrne called the attention of the Court to a bill of indictment, marked true bill, against Alderman Williams, saying that he could not understand how the paper had come that way into Court at this time, for the preliminary hearing before a magistrate did not occur until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, long after the adjournment of the Court, and the Grand Jury, at the time of speaking, had made no return to the Court this morning; therefore he would demur to the indictment.

The District Attorney explained that, in the exercise of the power invested in him by law, he had sent the bill to the Grand Jury upon his official responsibility without any previous hearing, and the Grand Jury had returned it. The Clerk of the Court said that the bill had been presented by the Grand Jury at noon yesterday, and his Honor, saying this settled the matter, refused the motion.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Stroud.—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzpatrick, before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $418.

The Germantown Methodist Church vs. Jerome Vonneida and Emma Vonneida. An action brought to try the right to an alley way running between the properties of the parties. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT NO. 2—Judge Hare.—Binder, Beck & Co. vs. Hertz et al. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

Patrick Campbell vs. John O'Neill. An action of trover to recover for distilling apparatus alleged to be unlawfully held by the defendant. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Pierce.—In the matter of the office of Guy Solicitor, William H. Ruddiman, Esq., this morning presented the petition of the requisite number of citizens contesting the recent election. The petition is substantially the same as those already filed. The Court directed it to filed, with ten days notice to the parties returned therein, and fixed November 14 for the hearing.

OBITUARY.

Dowager Duchess of Sutherland.

By our cable despatches we receive the announcement of the death of Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, Dowager Duchess of Sutherland. She was the third daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, and was born in 1806. Her education was strictly attended to, and in after years her liberal sentiments, especially regarding negro slavery in this country, attracted no small degree of attention in England as well as here. On the 27th of May, 1823, she was married to the late Duke of Sutherland, who at the time of their matrimonial alliance bore the courtesy title of the Earl of Gower. The issue of this marriage was the present Duke of Sutherland. There were ten other children, some of whom were to or have already succeeded to honorable titles.

In 1846 the Duchess of Sutherland was made Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria, succeeding the Duchess of Buccleugh in that honorable position. This was under the liberal ministries which influenced the administration of Great Britain from the accession of the Queen to the throne until the death of Prince Albert, which took place February 28, 1861. There is very little doubt but the liberal views which the Duchess was known to possess, together with the ancient and exalted rank of her family, whose antecedents won honorable distinction as early as the fourteenth century, secured for her the proud position of Mistress of the Robes to the Queen. Shortly after the death of Prince Albert she resigned the office which she filled with such honor and dignity.

Her Grace always lent a most liberal encouragement to the fine arts, and patronized with a bounteous hand all movements put forward to develop and cherish them. In 1853 the sensational novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared. This work, from the pen of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, excited considerable interest on both sides of the Atlantic, and her Grace, evidently won by the highly-colored pictures of the authoress, in which there was much truth and a great deal of prejudice evinced towards the institution of slavery in this country, exhibited her sympathy for the sufferings of the colored people then in bondage in the Southern States. At her residence in London she held meetings of ladies of rank, at which she herself presided, and the result of these gatherings was the publication of an address to the ladies of America, calling upon them to interest themselves in the emancipation of the negro slaves of the South. At the time of her death she was sixty-two years of age.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

The death of Charles Thomas Langley, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, is announced by cable to have taken place yesterday in London. Deceased, at the time of his death, was in his seventy-fourth year, being born in 1794. He was the fifth son of the late Mr. John Langley, Recorder of Rochester, and afterwards Resident Magistrate of the Thames Police Court. Dr. Langley was educated at Westminster school; whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, taking the very highest rank in classics. He was appointed public examiner in the year 1825, and, having filled the office of tutor and censor of Christ Church, he was rewarded by his college with the incumbency of Cowley, a small benefice in the immediate vicinity of Oxford. In 1827 he was presented to the rectory of West Tytherly, in Hampshire, and in this position he continued for the two years following.

In 1829 Dr. Langley was elected by the Trustees to the head mastership of Harrow school. While in the enjoyment of this office and in the year 1831 he married Caroline, eldest daughter of the first Lord Congleton. It was a tradition at Harrow that during his whole term as head master of the school he never flogged a boy, and his leniency was attributed to the kindness of heart which the Archbishop was known to possess. In 1836 the See of Ripon was founded and Dr. Langley was appointed the first Bishop. On the resignation of Dr. Maltby, in 1856, Dr. Langley was translated to the Bishopric of Durham, and on the death of Mr. Musgrave, in 1860, to the Archbishopric of York. As soon as the necessary forms were completed he was enthroned in Canterbury Cathedral as the Primate of all England. It may be mentioned that three have been five precedents for a translation from the throne of York to that of Canterbury. In 1396 Thomas Fitzalan, otherwise Arundel, was translated; in 1451, John Kemp; in 1575, Edmund Grendall; in 1747, Thomas Herring; in 1757, Matthew Hutton. In every century since the fourteenth, with one exception, Primates of England (Archbishops of York and Primates of England only) have become Primates of all England. Dr. Langley preserved the tradition for the nineteenth century.

Together with being Primate of all England he was visitor of All Souls' and Merton colleges, Oxford; of Harrow school, Dulwich and King's colleges, London; visitor and elector of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; patron of King's College, Nova Scotia; Governor of the Charter House and principal trustee of the British Museum. His see yielded him an annual income of £15,000, and his patronage consisted of 177 livings.

By his appointment to the bishopric of Ripon, Dr. Langley occupied a seat in the House of Lords, and it is worthy of note that he almost invariably voted on the liberal side. The duties of his high office of primate he filled with a quiet dignity becoming this exalted position, which, although one of great distinction and precedence, is distinguished more for its prominence than power and more dignity than influence. His liberality was widespread, and generosity was no mean characteristic of his nature. His influence, voice, exertions, and purse were never withheld where the advancement of a worthy object was contemplated. As an instance of his sympathizing spirit his exertions in raising a pecuniary fund for the benefit of the sufferers by the calamitous accident in the Burradon colliery in 1860 may be here alluded to. His death will be much regretted.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

Butler on Simonton, with All the Latest Facts.

The New York *Times* reported General Butler as saying, in a speech of his describing the array of newspapers, editors, and politicians against his election:—

"A leading editor of that paper (the *N. Y. Times*) is one James W. Simonton, who once resided in California. I happened to have a nephew living there at the same time—a stout, strapping fellow, who may have sometimes been a little hasty and headstrong. This Simonton abused Senator Broderick most foully in his newspaper, and my nephew thrashed him like a dog. (Laughter.) Since that time Simonton has taken it out by writing violent and abusive articles against me—like the boy, who, getting thrashed by his playmate, said:—'Well, if I can't lick you I will make faces at your sister.'" (Renewed laughter and applause.)

Simonton on Butler.

To these assertions Mr. Simonton made a reply on Monday last, in which he said:—

"General B. F. Butler seeks to break the force of the *Times'* criticisms of his public character by attributing their authorship to the undersigned, and charging me with specific motive for malice. The hero of Fort Fisher, in all this, 'economizes the truth' with a reckless enterprise peculiarly his own.

"While I should be proud to merit the abuse of one who is so rapidly finding his true level among original and honest Republicans, I cannot by silence accept the unearned compliment which he pays me. Be good enough, therefore, to say to the public for me that years have elapsed since I had any editorial connection with the *Times*, or have either written or inspired anything for its columns which was not published over my own proper initials.

"Allow me to add, what General Butler knows well already, that his story about Senator Broderick and myself is a pure invention. I never saw, in California, any connection of his other than the brother who was with him in New Orleans during the war. The latter I had the honor to denounce to President Lincoln, at Washington, in 1861, in terms which, though just, I will not repeat here, because their subject is no longer living to answer me. What I said of that member of the Butler family was uttered publicly and deliberately, in the presence of the party denounced and some seventy or eighty other Californians. Neither he nor any friend of his ventured to question the accuracy of my statements, for there were numerous living witnesses present to verify the literal truth of every word which public duty impelled me to utter. The General's cause must be far weaker than thoughtful men have hitherto dared to hope, if he finds it necessary to meet direct charges against himself by counting such pitiful falsehoods against another as I have thus exposed.

Butler on Simonton.

A Mr. George H. Butler thus replies:—Several years ago the Hon. Henry Edgerton, one of the ablest and most respected statesmen of California, made a famous speech in the California Senate, in the course of which he denounced the notorious "Jim Simonton," editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, as the "grandest liar of the West," adding, "He lies by day and he lies by night, and he lies in the very lust of lying." Even had any one doubted the honorable gentleman's statement, Simonton's tricky card in yesterday's *Times* would fully justify the terrible scathing he received from the indignant Californian.

The fact to which he alludes is this:—It became my pleasing duty in 1861, as a friend of Senator Edward Baker and the son of A. J. Butler, to chastise the present agent of the Associated Press through the medium of a gutta-percha cane, which unfortunately broke before I had thoroughly cured the first liar of America (both in his official and private capacity) of his habit of falsifying and slandering gentlemen. He caused my arrest for assault and battery, and I was instantly released on nominal bail for examination on the following Monday. The despicable notoriety of Simonton in Washington raised such a general congratulation at his disgrace that even *he* failed to appear before the Court, and the charge was dismissed.

The only error General Butler made in his allusions to the matter (except the mistake of noticing such an infamous character) was putting Senator Broderick for Baker. That, after a lapse of seven years, is not surprising. If it were generally known that this same Simonton is the spy who was detected bid under the benches of the United States Senate during secret session, and ignominiously kicked out of his reporiorial privileges, this substantiation of General Butler's charges would be unnecessary.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN.—R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, will address the citizens of Germantown on MONDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock. Ladies are specially invited. 10 29 2*

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
WALL PAPERS.
HENRY S. MATLACK,
Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WALL PAPERS.
ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuthssm

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Nottel, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 705 RACE Street. 7 22 6p

THIRD EDITION

POLITICAL.

The Baltimore Election—Returns from West Virginia—Success of the Republican Cause.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Yesterday's Election.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—As understood, the Republicans made no effort at yesterday's election, they having, as a general thing, no candidates in the field. Those of them who did go to the polls voted for the Democratic nominees.

A Cowardly Assault

was made last night on John W. Kinner, Republican judge of the Eighth ward, when returning home, by five Democratic ruffians, who assaulted him with billies, kicks, etc. The offenders are still at large.

The West Virginia Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WHEELING, Oct. 29.—Returns have been received from several more counties. The result so far as ascertained is as follows:—Forty counties heard from—Majority for the Republican ticket, 6079; for the Democratic ticket, 1469. Net Republican majority in these forty counties, 4610. The remaining thirteen counties cast an aggregate vote in 1866 of 2594, and gave a Republican majority of 609. Only 390 majority is needed in these counties to give us the round 5000 majority in the State.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 98; Canton Co, 48½; Erie, 83½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 112½; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 124½; Illinois Central, 145; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 56; Missouri 6s, 89½; Hudson River, 133; 8-20s 1862 113; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 111½; do. new, 109½; 10-40s, 107½. Gold, 134½. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9½.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Cotton quiet at 25½. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat dull; sales of 20,000 bushels spring, $1 85. Corn firm, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 58,000 bushels at $1 00@1 14. Oats heavy; sales of 24,000 bushels at 81c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27. Lard dull at 16½@17½. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 25@25½c. Flour dull and nominal; Howard street superfine, $7@7 75; do. extra, $8 50@11; do. family, $11 50@12; City Mill's superfine, $7@7 75; do. extra, $8 50@10; do. family, $11 50@13; Western superfine, $6 75@7 50; do extra, $8@9 50; do. family, $10 25@11. Wheat very dull and lower; prime white, $1 10@1 20; yellow, $1 10. Oats dull at 66@67c. Rye nominal at $1 40@1 50. Pork quiet at $30. Bacon rib sides, 16½@17c.; clear rib sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, @13½c.; Hams, 19@21. Lard dull at 18c.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Money was in demand at the opening at 7 per cent. in gold and with commissions freely paid on currency interest. One-eighth per cent. was paid on Governments and ¼ per cent. on railway shares privately; but in the open market nothing more than 7 was paid in turning stocks. The demand for money for commercial purposes is on the increase. The day closed with rather an easier feeling, and the general report was that the supply was better to-day than yesterday. The payment of interest, to commence on Monday will cause a large flow of specie to banks, which will count as reserve. The banks have presented 5,000,000 3 per cent. certificates for payment in the past few days. Sterling Exchange was steady at unchanged rates, first-class drawers continuing to hold the bills at 11c. The market was dull."

From the Herald.

"The monetary stringency increased rather than diminished yesterday, and loans were generally made at rates varying from 7 per cent per annum in gold to ⅜ per cent per diem in currency, although in the latter case a lender was refused to receive more than the legal rate in currency as a matter of principle, but the uselessness of the usury laws in preventing more than a fixed rate from being charged for money is very apparent. At the Clearing House yesterday the Bank of the Commonwealth was creditor $2,452,200, the Metropolitan $12,000, the Tradesmens' $280,000, the Third National $351,000, and the Central National $217,000, while the Bank of New York was debtor $617,000 and the Commerce $951,000; and these changes indicate a further locking up of currency, so that the purse strings are apparently being drawn closer day by day. Thus it is that, notwithstanding the receipt of money from Boston, Philadelphia, and other points, the supply of loanable funds at this centre is being gradually curtailed. It is nonsense, therefore, to think that the money market all over the country should have passed from a condition of extreme ease to one of extreme stringency and artificial influences are insufficient to account for the change, except to a very limited extent, while the Western cities, where the stringency is very marked, may be supposed to be peculiarly free from these. The Chicago and Chicago journals express apprehensions that the movement of the pork crop almost simultaneously with that of the cotton crop will intensify the pressure felt in that section. The demand for discounts is fortunately light, as commercial paper, even of the best grade, is hardly negotiable, although it is nominally quoted at eight to ten per cent. per annum. The conversion of three per cent. certificates into currency by the banks can be a source of no great relief, as although it gives an active for a dormant legal-tender, it does not increase the reserve of the banks while it involves a liberal contraction of the volume of legal-tenders outstanding, and at the same time reduces the currency balance in the Sub-Treasury, thereby making it necessary for the latter to replace the amount by sales of gold."

From Messrs. Wrights' Cotton Circular,

"In this market we have had fluctuations during the past week. At the date of our last circular Middling Uplands were quoted 2 3/16; they subsequently declined to 2c. on the spot, and 24½c. to arrive at which figure sales were freely made on Thursday and Friday last. On Saturday there was a slight recovery, owing to reported frosts at various points in the South, and a better market in Liverpool. Yesterday the market opened with a good inquiry at 25½@25¾c. for middling, and closed firmly, owing to the continued declining tendency of gold. To-day the market opened with a good demand from exporters, and a fair business was done towards the close; the demand fell off and our quotations are barely maintained. The sales for the week have been 19,967 bales, of which 9134 were taken for export, 6252 for home consumption, 3915 on speculation, and 669 in transit. For future delivery the transactions have been on a larger scale as follows:—Low middling, December and January, 22½c.; mid lg ame time, 23½c.

"Freights by steam firm at ⅝d., compressed, ½d. uncompressed for this week, and ⅝d. is now asked for next week, by sail, ⅜@5-16d. To Havre, steam 1¼c., sail, ⅜c.; Bremen, steam, ⅜@⅝c.; Hamburg, steam, ⅜@13-32. There has been rather more done in transit cotton during the past week, and the quantity for sale is increasing. We quote low middling Mobile, with freight, 21-16d at 23½c. Middling, Charleston freight, 9 16d. at 24c. Up to Friday last there was a steady though moderate decline in all the markets at the South; middling qualities touched 23c. On Saturday there was a slight reaction with increased sales and yesterday, in response to the improvement at Liverpool, there was a further advance. The buying for English account is not general; but the limits have been increased lately, which led to the large operations yesterday. French buyers have been more active and have bought freely, particularly in New Orleans. Our domestic consumers continue their purchases in Southern markets, chiefly those of the interior. Planters are free sellers at current prices, except in some sections of Georgia and Alabama, where the crops have suffered from the effects of worms and rains. Receipts for the week ending on Friday last, 36,000 bales, against 36,000 and 40,000 in the last two years. They would have been 60,000 but for the destruction, on the Mississippi river, of the steamer General Quitman, Vicksburg packet, with some 2000 bales. The total receipts to 24th instant, since 1st September this year, is 256,000; last year, 143,000; year before, 161,000.

"On Saturday last reports were received from various points of the cotton region to the effect that frost had occurred. The reports were vague and have not since been confirmed. We do not believe that any damage has been done, and the weather since has been clear and much warmer. A frost later this date would not materially lessen the crop. The letters by mail to hand lately speak more encouragingly as to the extent of the crop, and the estimates are decidedly toward higher figures. We notice this in the letters from Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, and Savannah. The weather continues fine for picking."

POINT BREEZE PARK.
FRIDAY Next, 30th inst. Premium $1000.
MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5 TO HARNESS,
GOLDSMITH MAID & GEORGE WILKES.
Budd Dobel enters b. m. .....GOLDSMITH MAID
Wm. Borst enters br. s. .....GEORGE WILKES
These Horses, by their recent record of speed have established themselves equal amongst the fastest public Trotting Horses in the world.
Members privilege of introducing a friend without pay will be suspended.
Omnibuses will leave Broad and Walnut and Prime streets.
Admission, $1. 11

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Pugilistic Fizzle—Disastrous Fire in New York—Latest Market Quotations.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Further Particulars of the Short Mill.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 29.—The prize fight for the championship of the world and $2000, between Ned O'Baldwin and Joe Wormald, commenced at Lynnfield, twelve miles from Boston, at 8 o'clock this morning. One round was fought in ten minutes, and at its close a squad of fourteen Lynn police broke into the ring and seized the principals before they could leave, while the crowd scattered like a flock of sheep. The arrested parties were brought to Lynn for arraignment before Justice Newhall.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—No change in the Supervisor matter.

Secretary McCulloch

still has under consideration the nomination enacted upon, and it is believed those for Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio will not be disposed of till after the election.

Nothing has been received at the

War Department

to-day from General Rousseau concerning the affairs in New Orleans.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the large five-story building Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster street, occupied by Andrus Brothers, shirt manufacturers; J. & A. Lyall, manufacturers of looms, and Blossom & Co., manufacturers of paper collars. The entire building, with its valuable contents, was destroyed. At 4 o'clock the walls fell, damaging and destroying Nos. 33 and 39 Wooster street and No. 40 Laurens street, and other buildings. The losses are:—Andrus Brothers, $70,000, insured; Lyall, $90,000, insured; Blossom & Co., $20,000, insured; N. Grari, $27,000, insured in Western offices; Thompson estate, $8000; Public School building, $5000. Total loss, $250,000.

Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—J. W. Simonton, agent of the New York Associated Press, has entered suit against the Tribune Association for the publication of a communication which appears in that journal this morning, signed by George H. Butler.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¼	Toledo & Wabash..	62¼
N. Y. and E. R.	40¼	Mil. & St. Paul com.	99
Ph. and Rea. R.	98½	Adams Express	49½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	28
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87½	U. S. Express Co.	47½
Chi. and N. W. com	86½	Tennessee 6s, new	70
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91¼	Gold	134½
Chi. and R. I. R.	105¼	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	112¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, New	10	100 sh Big Mount	6¾
$400 do.	10	50 do.	6¾
$500 Leh 6s, gold	93½	300 do.	6¾
$600 Leh 6s, gold	93½	100 sh N Y & Mid.	5¾
$100 Read 6s, '43-'85	82½	100 do.	5¾
100 sh Sch N Fl.	2	200 do.	6
100 do.	2¾	200 do.	6
100 do. Monday	2¾	200 do.	6
46 sh Penna R.	56¾	8 sh Feed Dam	9-16
4 do.	56½	500 sh Reading	49
200 sh Keystone Zinc	1 81		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 1 ser.	1-4¾	100 sh Fulton C.	6¾
$2000 do. 1 ser.	1 4¾	100 sh Catawissa Pf.	33
1 sh C & Am.	125¾	100 sh Read R.	49¾
5 do.	1 2¾	100 do.	49¾
300 sh Big Mt.	6¾	100 do.	49¾
100 do.	6¾	100 do.	49¾
200 do.	6¾	100 do.	49¾
200 sh N Y & Mid.	1¾		

INTERNAL REVENUE.
THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

FIFTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Seward's Mission North—Doings of the Attorney-General—The Custom Receipts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

Secretary Seward

left last night for Goshen, Orange county, on some legal business, and will probably go to Auburn and participate in the election before returning here.

Attorney-General Evarts

also left last night for New York. This city is comparatively deserted, few strangers except Southerners being in town.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts of customs from October 19 to October 24, inclusive, at the ports below named, were:—

Boston	$303,763
New York	2,210,085
Philadelphia	100,602
Baltimore	192 074
San Francisco, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3	175,466
Total	$2,982,975

Fire at Binghamton, New York.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 29.—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Ely storehouse, on the Chenango Canal, in this city, occupied by J. D. Ibbottson, which was destroyed, together with the other storehouses, one occupied by Mr. Ibbottson, and the third by M. T. Morgan